

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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January 8, 1930



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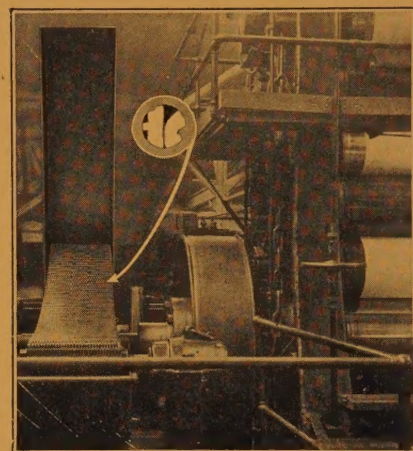
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Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

(Continued on next page.)

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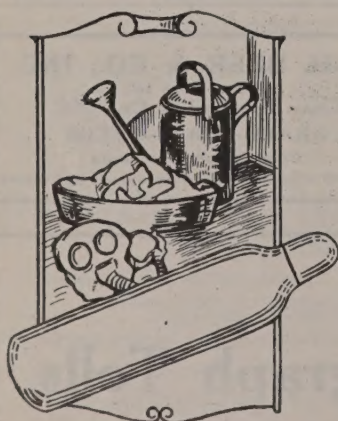
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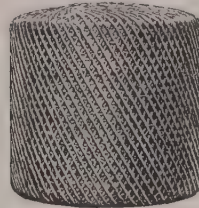
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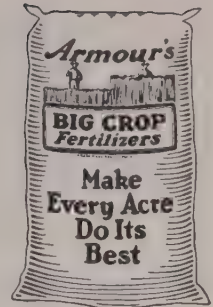
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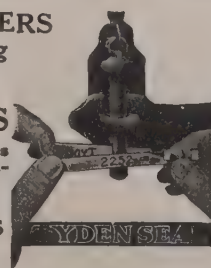
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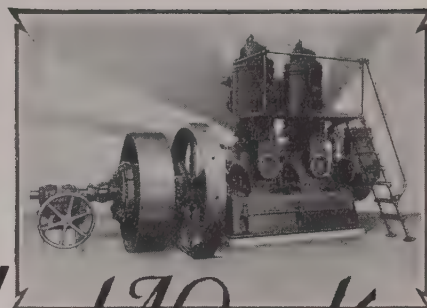
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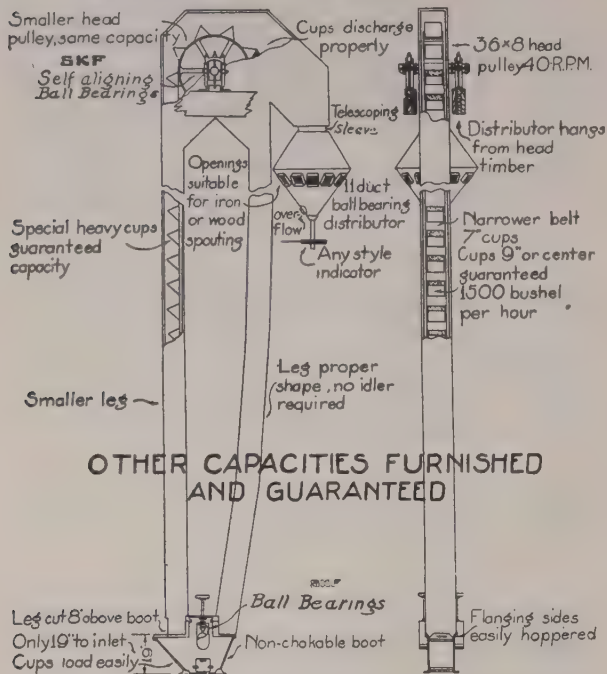
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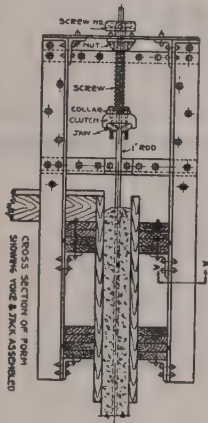
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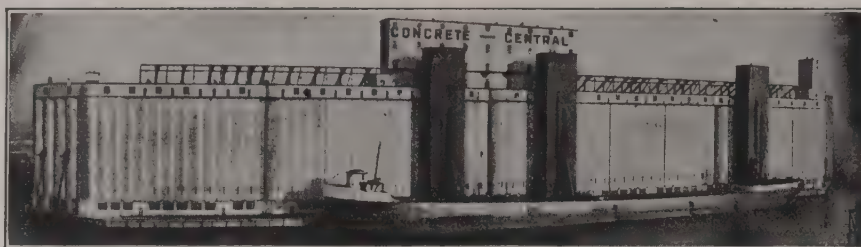
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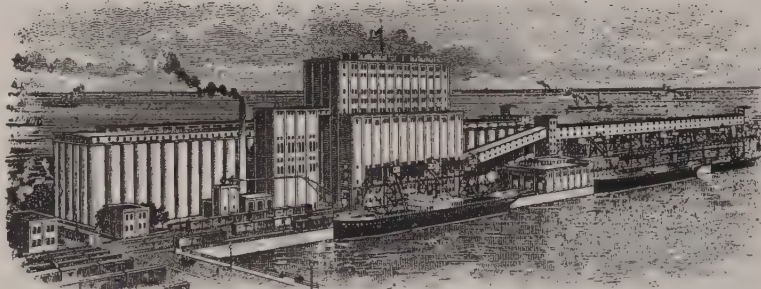


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Designed, Built, Repaired
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

Western Engineering Co.
610 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

C. I. Erickson
Ascania, Kansas
Designer and Builder
Elevators and Warehouses
Remodeling Work
Estimates Promptly Furnished

CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation

Estimates and Information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

WELLER
Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen Street, Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently
erected by us in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



International Milling Co. Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS—WAREHOUSES **CHALMERS & BORTON**

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HICKOK Construction Co. **ELEVATORS** MINNEAPOLIS

E. H. CRAMER

Hampton, Nebraska

Designer and Builder of
Grain Elevators

L. H. OLSON

Silver Lake, Kans.

Specializing in

Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

L. J. McMILLIN

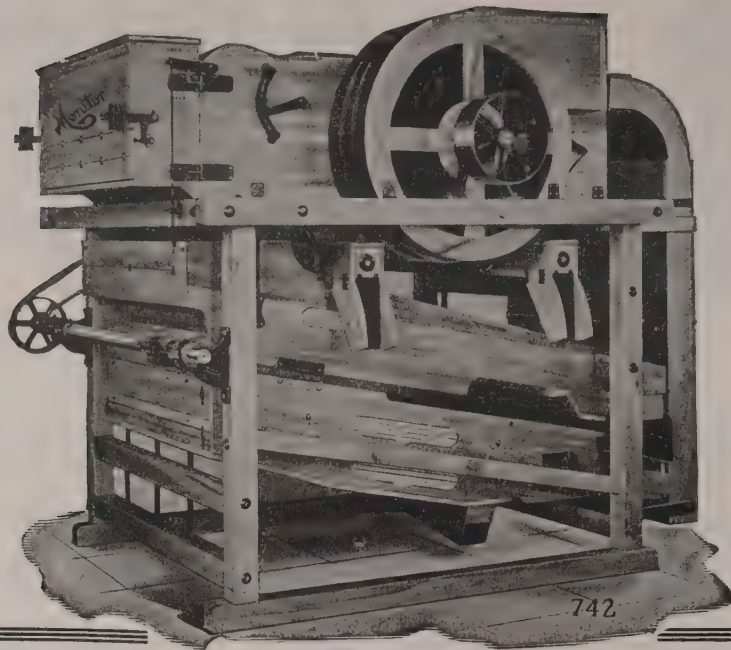
Engineer and Contractor of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete } Prompt
 Deliveries a
 Speciality



DO NOT FORGET

that there is a MONITOR Cleaner that has all the advantages of two separate cleaners.

It will handle corn and cob from the shellers and clean it. Without change of screens, it will also handle wheat or oats or buckwheat or rye.

It does all this because it has two separate and complete shoes, with proper screens, always in place for use. With the Stream Switch on the machine in one position, the stream goes to the upper shoe. With the Switch in the second position, the stream goes to the lower shoe. And it can be changed instantly.

No screens kicking around to be ruined or lost but always in position ready for work.

Write us, or better still, drop in your neighbor's elevator. Chances are that he has a MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner. Then write us for prices.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at
Silver Creek, N. Y.)

BROCTON, NEW YORK.

Our Representatives at Your Service

Chicago, Ill.

A. D. McPherson,
410 Utilities Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

F. J. Murphy, 732 Board
of Trade

Dayton, Ohio

W. B. Sutton,
337 W. Hudson Ave.

Los Angeles

Humphreys Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.

C. T. Burton,
529 White Oak St.

Portland, Ore.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A. F. Shuler,
222 M. & T. Bank Bldg.

San Francisco, Calif.

John R. Gray, Inc.,
726 Harrison Street

Vancouver

Will Hill, 414 Seymour St.

Lansdowne, Penna.

C. Wilkinson, P. O. Box 140

Seattle, Wash.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Rochester, N. Y.

B. L. Brooks, Powers Hotel

Canadian Plant

Tillsonburg, Ontario

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—15,000 bus. elevator in central Iowa. Elec. equipped. A bargain, will stand investigating. Address 63Z3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and flour business for sale. Can give immediate possession. Address 63Z8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH CENTRAL NEB.—20,000 bus. capacity concrete elevator for sale. Electrically equipped with tile warehouse and coal bins. Address F. A. Schaaf, sec'y, Hardy, Nebr.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

MONTANA—25,000 bus. cribbed elevator, feed mill, coal sheds, warehouse for sale. Good location. Price reasonable; no trade or lease considered; terms. For particulars address Kyle Jones, Bynum, Mont.

NORTH EAST KANS.—Iron clad elevator for sale. Built 1923; 10,000 bus. capacity; electric; sheller; boss loader; hammer mill; cleaner; etc. In ear corn country. Owner wants to retire. Address 63Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ AND USE THEM.**

NORTHWESTERN INDIANA—15,000 bus. capacity electrically equipped elevator for sale. Has latest improved equipment, hammer mills and grinder. Handles 125,000 bus. grain a year. Does a side line business of \$35,000 and \$3,000 worth of grinding a year. Best reasons for selling. Priced right. Address 64A15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

AN OPPORTUNITY We Offer for Sale

One of the best elevators and retail businesses in the State of Oklahoma, a 50,000 bushel elevator, equipped with cleaner, clipper and 3,000 bushel hopper scale. A 30' by 70' iron-clad warehouse, with Williams hammer mill. Retail business now being done totals \$10,000.00 to \$15,000.00 monthly. Most advantageous billing—works to Minneapolis, Kansas City and Texas points. The most valuable trackage in the city. Located in a growing, prosperous community, Frederick, Oklahoma. About \$30,000.00 will handle. Wire or write Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Texas.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

INDIANA—40,000 bus. capacity elevator for sale; iron-clad; good condition. W. G. Sweet, Royal Centre, Ind.

KANSAS—12,000 bushel elevator for sale at a bargain if taken soon. Must sell quick. 63S12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL IOWA grain elevator and seed warehouse for sale. Terms reasonable. Address 63X7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CRACKING GOOD ELEVATOR for sale, large volume, good money making proposition. Selling account old age. Address Box 594, Bowman, No. Dak.

SOUTHEASTERN IOWA—10,000-bu. elevator and two-story warehouse, 40x100 ft.; well equipped with machinery; good paying grain, feed, flour and field seed business. Write 63S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO OHIO elevators for sale. Will sell one or both. Doing good business. Town 10,000. Large hog, dairy and poultry feeding section. Well equipped; good reason for selling. Address 63U15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—12,000 bus. iron-clad elevator. Three story building; motor driven hammer mill; seed cleaner; in college town of 5,000 population. Good business, grain seed, feed, implements, fence. On C. C. C. & St. L. RR., or can ship over Monon. Priced right for quick sale—\$8,000.00. Address Milton Brown, Greencastle, Ind.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—25,000 bu. elvtr., office and scales; new 5 bin coal, 40 ft. feed and 2 other sheds; fine farming comm.; electricity available. J. A. Routh, Hermon, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE elevator in Iowa or So. Minn., having good volume and considerable storage capacity. Address 64A16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NORTH PLATTE VALLEY grain, coal, feed 15 miles. Doing splendid business. R. J. Lorenzen, Lisco, Nebr.

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Feed, seed and implement business. (John Deere, DeLaval and Fairbanks-Morse lines.) Business established in 1899 by present manager's father, located in good dairying section on edge Blue Grass region. The Wm. Addams Co., Cynthiana, Ky.

We do not believe there is any necessity for running these ads in four issues, for if these ads produce the effective results that were procured by former advertising in your publication, we feel that re-issuance would be most unnecessary. National Brokerage Co., Omaha, Nebr.

OPPORTUNITY—For a comparatively small investment two elevators can be purchased and the two competing elevators leased in Western Illinois. Active man can handle all four and live in college town of 9,500. Will pay 40% on investment of \$5,500. Good corn crop to come in at once. Write 63Z2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ⅓, ½, ⅔, ¾ and 1 cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

DESIRE POSITION as manager of elevator. Experienced. References furnished. Address Paul Aude, Gladstone, Nebr.

DESIRE POSITION as manager of grain elevator with or without side lines. Experienced. Can furnish excellent references. Address 64A1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED POSITION as manager of farmers' or independent elvtr. in Minn. or Ia. Six yrs.' exper. in grain, feed, seeds, and coal. Ref. furnished. Can go to work at once. Address 64A2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED farmers' elevator manager desires position with good company. Have real record. Good mixer with public; have had experience in all side lines; good accountant. Address 64A5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION DESIRED as second man of farmers' or independent elevator. Have had lots of successful experience in grain, feed, seed and all side lines. All references. Please state monthly salary. Address 64A6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers' elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL GRAIN MAN, age 42, with 25 years' experience managing a line of elevators in Illinois, will be open for a position in the spring. Probably can arrange earlier. Will consider any position connected with grain business. Best of references and thoroughly competent man. Address 64A17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced grain buyer, have more than 12 years experience, 2 years with an old line concern and 10 years with farmer owned houses. Worked over 8 years for one employer. Understand sidelines and can keep books. Prefer Montana or N. Dakota. Address 63X10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

40 H. P. Type Y Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, in good condition.

6 H. P. Vertical Fairbanks-Morse gas engine with pulleys. Extra good.

F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

OIL ENGINES

New, Nearly New and Used.
and Other Power Equipment.

ZELNICKER IN ST. LOUIS

Send for New Oil Engine Bulletin 388, listing over 200 Bargains.
31 Years in Rails, Equipment, Tanks,
Heavy Machinery.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—High grade, experienced branch office manager for Chicago wire house. Must have substantial clientele. Indiana or Illinois only. State qualifications, salary and references in first letter. Address 64A3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

SCALE BARGAIN.

Fairbanks Automatic Scale for sale; 8 bus., good condition. Reason for selling, installing larger scale. H. V. Parker, Hugoton, Kans.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THIS IS A SNAP.

1 Buffalo Grain Scale, used very little; Wheat, oats and corn beam; capacity wheat 7,200. F. O. B. Bucyrus, \$75.00. Address Gledhill & Kime Lumber Co., Crestline, Ohio.

We sold the scales July 4th. It surely paid us to advertise and we thank you for the way you handled it for us. As soon as we have time to measure the length, we have a good man lift for sale. Weston Grain Co. Co-op., Weston, Ill.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IMPROVED DUPLICATING GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 1/2 inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 1/2 x 12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise the ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19 GT. Price \$1.50.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITOR WANTED.

WANTED—Traveling solicitor for Illinois and Iowa. Must be a producer with established clientele. Give full particulars, salary, references, etc., in first letter. Address 64A4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

3 PH. 60 CY. MOTOR BARGAINS.

50 H. P. 900 R. P. M. 220/440 V. G. E.

50 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V. Allis.

35 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V. G. E.

30 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V. Allis.

25 H. P. 1800 R. P. M. 220/440 V. G. E.

Large stock. Write for list.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company Ft. Wayne, Ind.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery; Price; By Whom Bot; How; and Remarks.

The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8 1/2 x 14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 3/4 x 12 3/4 inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

With which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current—Grain Reporter

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

One No. 2 fifty-barrel American Midget Marvel Flour Mill for sale with all necessary equipment. Good as new. Winder Fertilizer Works, Winder, Georgia.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

A REAL BARGAIN.

1—No. 3 Cutler Rotary Steam Drier for sale. 280 sq. ft. heating surface, capacity 4,000 lbs. per hour. Excellent for drying grains and feed. Reasonable price. Consolidated Products Co., 14-17 Park Row, New York City, Barclay 0600.

MACHINERY BARGAINS.

New and used leather and rubber belts in 100-bbl. flour mill. Seven flour rolls, Great Western make with comb feeders, size 9x24 and 9x18, rolls in fine shape. Three packers and three reels all in good shape. One new 9 ft. reel of Great Western make with double conveyor. One bleacher; one Kirk temperer; three new galvanized dust collectors; three purifiers; Smith flour scales; one 1,000 lb. floor scale; 640 ft. of elevator cups and belting running from 3 to 5 inches with legs and top and bottom spouts; all wheels and pulleys; buckeye grinder; 140 ft. of line shaft; a lot of galvanized and black pipe with heating plant; automatic dampener and feeder; several thousand feet of spouting all in fine condition; Great Western feed and meal grinder. Much of this machinery is new and in first class condition. Original cost around \$10,000; will sell for \$2,000 or in smaller lots.

First National Bank,

Kensington, Kans.

Portable Bag Pilers

These are standard portable bag pilers for warehouses and other purposes. Sizes 8, 12, 18 and 30 ft. heights. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY.

Complete Feed outfit using a 24" Motor driven Attrition Mill; Complete Feed outfit using a No. 2 Hammer Mill; Dust Collectors; No. 6 Eureka Separator; No. 6 Combination Carter Disc; Large and Small Elevators; Rope drive with sheaves; Sprout Waldron Corn cutter; Munson Corn Cutter; New Corn Cracker and Grader; Corn Separators; Crack Corn Polisher; Corn Meal Bolters; Sprout Waldron Cob Crusher; 1 and 4 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; Hopper Scales; Floor Scales; Tex-Rope Drive Rotex Sifter; 1,000 lb. Vertical Batch Mixer; Sprout Waldron Horizontal Batch Mixer; Humphrey Man Lift; Bag Piler; Air Blast Car Loader; Car Puller; 24" Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 22" Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 24" Drednaught Grinder; No. 2 Humdinger Hammer Mill; Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill; Monitor Oat Clipper; Oat Crusher; Barley Mills; Feed Mills 2 and 3 pr. high; 75 H.P. Deisel Engine and Equipment; 25 H.P. Oil Engine; Corn Shellers, new and used; Tighteners; Pulleys; Roller Bearings; Leather Belting; everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL.

W. A. Rice Buckhorn machine for sale. Used very little. Address U. J. Cover, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN.

1—9x18 four pair high roller feed mill; one Drednaught ear corn crusher; one Novo 40-H. P. gasoline engine for sale. \$225.00 takes all, or will sell separately. All three in very good running condition. E. W. Eaton, Chandler, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

You are likely to remain on top in the struggle of the survival of the fittest, if you advertise in

The Grain Dealers Journal

UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4 1/2 x 7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

In St. Louis

Hotel Mayfair....

8th and St. Charles

In the center of theatre and shopping districts. Floor lamps, fans, circulating ice water in every room. The quiet, refined atmosphere of an exclusive club—an hotel of distinction. Dining room. Coffee shop. Garage service.

400 ROOMS — \$3.00 to \$6.00
BATHS

Hotel Lennox....

9th and Washington

St. Louis' newest and smartest hotel opened September 3rd. In the heart of business district. Dining room. Coffee shop. Garage service.

400 Rooms with tub bath and shower — \$3.00 to \$6.00

Hotel Kings-Way...

West Pine at Kingshighway

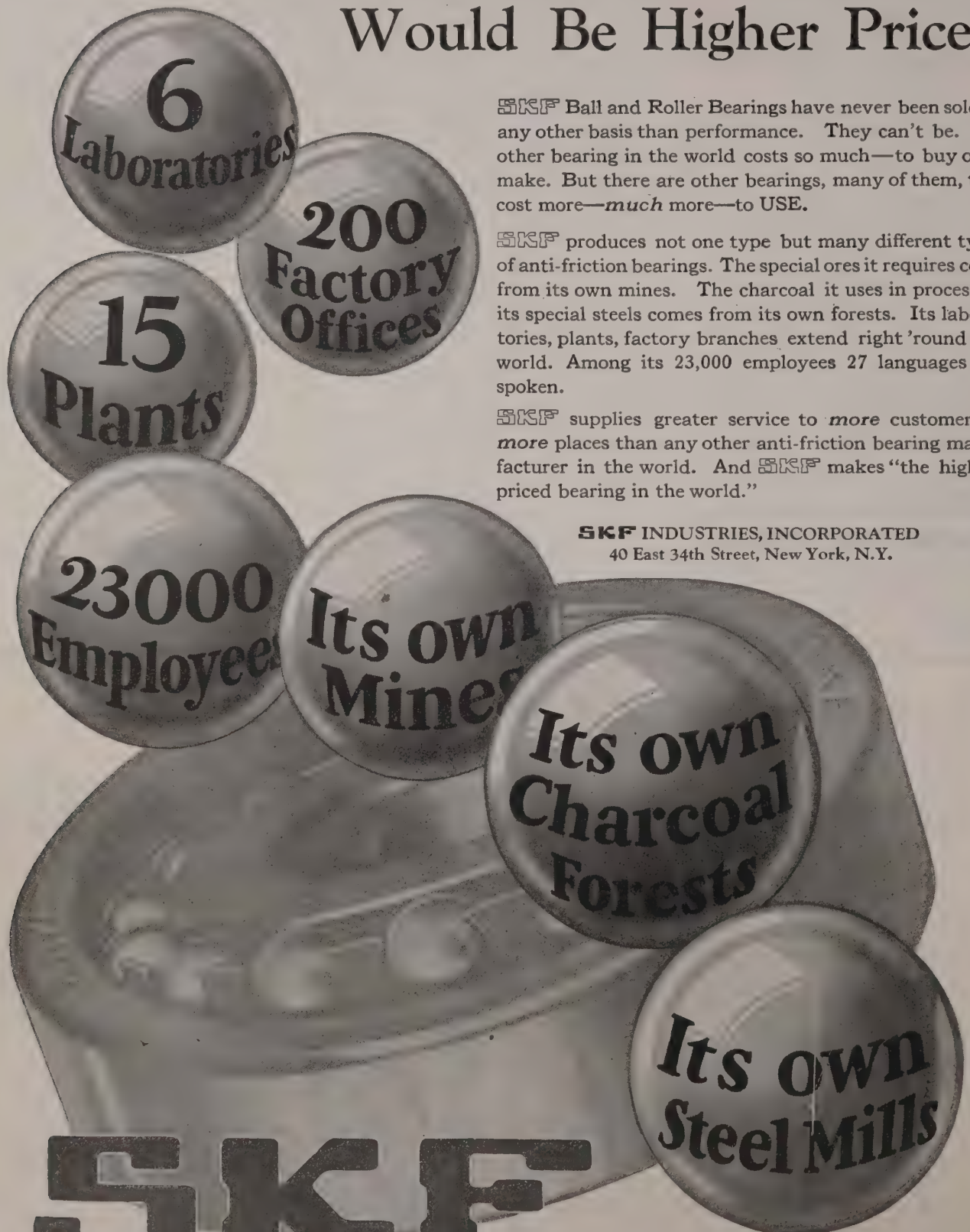
Opposite beautiful Forest Park. Near bus, street car and motor highways. 20 minutes from downtown. Club breakfasts, table d'hôte dinners. Rooms for two from \$4. Special rates for permanent guests.

AAA Heiss Hotel System KMOX

If **SKF** Wasn't Quite So Big....

"The Highest Priced Bearing in the World"

Would Be Higher Priced



SKF Ball and Roller Bearings have never been sold on any other basis than performance. They can't be. No other bearing in the world costs so much—to buy or to make. But there are other bearings, many of them, that cost more—*much* more—to USE.

SKF produces not one type but many different types of anti-friction bearings. The special ores it requires come from its own mines. The charcoal it uses in processing its special steels comes from its own forests. Its laboratories, plants, factory branches extend right 'round the world. Among its 23,000 employees 27 languages are spoken.

SKF supplies greater service to *more* customers in *more* places than any other anti-friction bearing manufacturer in the world. And **SKF** makes "the highest priced bearing in the world."

SKF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
40 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

SKF

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World,
formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 8, 1930

SCALE TESTING at frequent and regular intervals is a splendid practice, if done by some one who knows how to do the work and has the proper equipment. Otherwise it may be worse than useless.

IT HAS been estimated that 75 per cent of the country elevators in Illinois are equipped with and use moisture testers. They have learned that buying corn without knowing how much water there is in it, doesn't pay.

BUILDING from the top down seems to be the present plan of the Farm Board, and it remains to be seen as to how such a program will work out. National grain and wool co-operatives have already been formed and extravagant claims are being made as to the percentage of next year's crop they will handle. The brass bands are out and producers are being urged to join the procession, but reports from the country do not indicate any unusual rush to do it.

ALTHO soil conditions in much of the winter wheat territory, were such that farmers could not put out the acreage they had planned, strenuous effort was everywhere made to do so. The prospect for high prices next year, because of the activities of the Farm Board, was the incentive. The question naturally arises as to when or how progressive increases with all of the protected lines can be stopped. Certainly the farmer who produces wheat for 50 cents a bushel, and who can grow no other crop, will not voluntarily let any of his land remain idle.

FIVE AND A HALF million farmers in this country or six out of seven keep chickens. Cultivating those farmers who cultivate their hens is good business.

ANOTHER subsidy bubble has burst. This time it is in New Zealand, where the government has discontinued subsidizing farmers who were producing pork, for export. Stimulated production was doubtless the thing that "killed the goose that laid the golden eggs." Overproduction of coffee likewise promises to strangle Brazil's attempt to subsidize its growers.

ONE OF THE LATEST outpourings from Senator Nye of North Dakota is that of accusing American grain traders with trying to wreck the Farm Board's co-operative marketing plans, through the manipulation of the world's wheat markets. The traders would doubtless be glad to thank the Senator for the compliment, even though they are primarily in business to render service and to make a living.

THE EXPLOSION of dust in the new Pillsbury elevator at Enid, Okla., started the new year with a loud warning to elevator operators to keep their plants clean. All the windows of cupola and basement as well as a small part of the well of working house were blown out. If no windows had been provided, no doubt more of the walls would have been wrecked. The results of this explosion again emphasize the great advantage of providing a large area of glass in walls of basement, cupola and working floors so as to offer a minimum resistance to the expansive force of the explosion and thereby reduce the stress on the walls.

BRIBING trainmen for cars would be penalized if the recommendation by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its last annual report is acted upon by Congress. The Commission recommends that Sec. 1 of the Act be amended to provide for the punishment of any person offering or giving to an employee of a carrier any money or thing of value with intent to influence his action or decision with respect to car service, and to provide also for the punishment of the guilty employee. Altho there are at present no prospects of a car shortage, now is the time to enact the amendment so as to have it on the statute books before the trainmen and shippers are tempted after the 1930 crop starts moving.

IN NAMING basic wheat prices, the Farm Board took a chance. Of course it has the United States treasury with which to back up its judgment in the event it is wrong. Supposedly the Board will take similar action with the other important grains as well as with all of the other farm products specifically protected by the Marketing Act. Refusal is out of the question when similar conditions confront it. Five hundred million dollars have already been provided and while only a small percentage of the appropriation has been loaned, that sum can't last long when the Board gets into full swing. The professional uplifters are much cheered by the oft repeated statement that there is more money where the first half billion came from, but how long will the tax payers stand for the impractical waste?

THE REGULARITY with which the country elevator operators of some districts continue to hold local meetings for the promotion of good fellowship and the improvement of business methods proves conclusively the great advantage of keeping after bad practices in organized formation.

ASKING QUESTIONS is not necessarily a sign of ignorance. It may be just a lack of information in some specific direction, for no man can hope to keep thoroly posted along more than two or three lines. It is frequently better to know where to find the information you want, when you want it, than to try to carry it in one's mind.

CORN that is being marketed now still carries a lot of moisture. Paying freight on water is profitable to no one but the railways. More than 75 per cent of the Illinois elevators operate moisture testers and know what they are buying. In some of the states less than 25 per cent are sure of what they are doing. Guessing in matters of this kind, seldom pays.

MANY elevator operators complain that things in general are moving at too fast a pace. They say that modern machinery and scientific research have revolutioned farm production with the average person practically lost in the shuffle. This, of course, is not true, especially of the men who read and think. The day of the successful dealer, who simply sleeps and dreams on his job, is, however, gone, never to return.

SHIPPING out stored grain has involved so many country elevator operators in real trouble we would naturally expect all sane operators to refuse to store grain for anyone. The failure of the Wallace Milling Co., at Huntingburg, Ind., followed by the failure of the bank which was financing the mill is now being investigated with a view to punishing the parties guilty of wrecking the two institutions and getting away with the stored grain.

CONSOLIDATIONS of grain firms operating country elevators at a station or at nearby stations and placing the most expert grain handler in charge of the grain department and relieving him of the care of the merchandising departments is certain to result in greater efficiency and surer profits in every department. The consolidations reported in our Illinois news columns this number are just a reflection of what is happening in the country trade. Men who specialize in one line of business surely have a much better chance to succeed than the man who stubbornly tries to handle a dozen different lines.

THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD and the various co-operative associations formed by it have had pages of free advertising in every newspaper, as well as in many of the trade and business journals, and tho some of it was not what it would have been if copy had been prepared and space paid for at headquarters, it does not seem that much complaint could be made on what has thus far been printed. If new markets are to be developed, however, for wheat, cotton, etc., isn't it about time for the pools that have been supplied with government funds, to begin the use of paid advertising? That is one of the very first things the successful business concern does.

Railroad Rates.

Grain dealers are naturally much interested in the level of railroad freight rates. If rates are too high to certain markets grain cannot be shipped to them. If too low for the carriers to earn a fair return upon their investment, the service and the equipment are usually poor.

The people of the United States as a whole must always depend upon the railway, for more than 75 per cent of their freight transportation, and as they know that good service can only be rendered when profits are either being made, or are in prospect, they are naturally interested in rail prosperity.

Perhaps some commodities are now being transported at rates that are too high, while others are being carried at rates that are too low. That, however, is simply a matter of judgment.

It costs no more, aside from the slight additional risk, for the railroads to transport a carload of gold ore assaying a thousand dollars a ton, a given distance, than it does to haul a car of sand, worth only a few dollars. Similarly, it costs no more to move a car of any of the high priced seeds than of corn, oats, rye or barley.

For that reason, the old basis of fixing rates at "what the traffic will bear," is still generally applied. The carriers have nothing but transportation to sell; they know pretty well what it costs, and if they see an opportunity to make a few extra dollars, without disrupting a rate structure, they may be depended upon to take advantage of it through necessary reductions. If, on the other hand, their rate men find certain commodities that are apparently not paying their way, it is their job to prepare and to justify new schedules that will.

Buyers Rejecting Thru Unauthorized Inspection.

The decision by the Supreme Court of Kansas published elsewhere in this number on the liability of carrier for permitting the notify party to make an inspection of the contents of the car when not permitted by the B/L is in line with other decisions that protect the carrier rather than the shipper.

Altho the general trend of the decisions is that custom of the market overrides seller's refusal to permit inspection the railroad company will be protected by the courts if it carries out shipper's instructions to permit no inspection until surrender of B/L, which of course involves a prior payment of the shipper's draft in order to get possession of the B/L.

Railroad companies who help shippers against tricky buyers can rely upon the decision of the Appellate Court of Indiana in the case of L. S. & M. S. R. Co. v. W. H. McIntyre Co. where it was held in 108 N. E. 978, that under a B/L declaring that inspection of the property would not be permitted the carrier was without authority to deliver the property to the buyer for inspection.

Competition for a fraction of a cent per bushel in the grain business is so keen that a seller sometimes can afford to sell cheaper if the buyer will accept a government inspector's certificate of grade at point of origin, as, in such a trade, the buyer agrees to take all risk of

deterioration in transit. This method of doing business should be preserved in the interests of sellers and to give the federal licensed inspection system the standing to which it is entitled.

If the shipper has the co-operation of the carrier in enforcing the terms of the B/L well and good; if not, under the decisions of the courts he must proceed, not against the carrier for permitting inspection, but against the buyer for unjust rejection of the goods.

The grain trade's position is that taken by the Illinois Appellate Court on a shipment by Paul Kuhn, Ashmore, Ill., to the Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., Judge Eldridge holding that "the railroad company was bound to prevent the inspection."

To Inaugurate Future Trading in Hogs.

The benefits of exchange trading by bringing buyers and sellers together, and of dealing in futures on such exchanges as an insurance against loss by price fluctuations, has led to the establishment of exchanges for dealing in almost every commodity in general use.

The most recent addition to the list of exchanges is the hog future market to be established by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange to meet a long felt want. The plan has the endorsement of forward-looking leaders in the ranks of the stock raisers themselves, *Wallace's Farmer* declaring that "We believe future trading will do more good than harm." "The hog raiser's chief fear is the future of the hog market, and he can cinch that by selling his hogs for future delivery."

The 21 commodity exchanges in the United States and Canada trade in 25 commodities, among them barley, burlap, butter and eggs, cocoa, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, flaxseed, hides and skins, lard, mill feeds, oats, pork ribs, rice, rubber, rye, silk, sugar bags, tin, wheat.

The annual turnover in future contracts on the commodity markets of the United States amounts to 30 or 40 billion dollars.

On Jan. 7 future trading in jute and hemp will be inaugurated on the New York Burlap and Jute Exchange, an action which had been planned for Oct. 16, but which was delayed to work out suitable contracts.

In view of the admitted benefits of future trading it is puzzling to account for the persistent attempts by the Washington bureaucrats to hamstring the grain futures market, the grain futures administration having recently asked the Business Conduct Com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade to cut down the lines of individual traders to 2,000,000 bus., on the ground that the market will not absorb 5,000,000 bus. without a correspondingly large increase or decrease in price. The answer to this is that if a speculator believes the government's predictions of higher prices he should be permitted to run up prices NOW 25 to 50 cents per bushel for the benefit of wheat growers forced to sell at the present time. The more buyers in any market the better the demand for sellers goods. No seller is so finicky as to ask *who* buys so long as money is paid for the commodity.

Farmers' Burden in Supporting Pool Organizations.

When a wheat grower is approached by the solicitor for a pool for his signature on a marketing 5-year contract the farmer has no means of checking up the promises made by the agent of the pool as to the increased profits that will accrue to the farmer signing up. Solicitor does not exhibit available statistics comparing the net results to pool and non-pool members for one year or a series of years, in fact, he knows better.

Along the northern border of the states, for example, prices for Canadian wheat are relatively high and the pools south of the boundary point to this as proof that the pools make prices higher. The fact is that the high price in Canada is due to an artificial scarcity created by the pool holding grain off the market, and does not mean that the pool member will be paid the average high price, since the settlement will be postponed until the pool has sold all of the 1929 crop it has been holding for higher prices. If the prices obtained by the pool eventually are lower the pool member will have to be satisfied with meager returns while the non-pool farmer who sold early will have benefited by selling upon the artificial temporary price level created by the pool at the expense of its own members.

No guesswork attaches, however, to the costs of running the pools. Any member or non-member can ascertain this for himself by studying the pool financial statements, one of which, that of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n, has just come to hand. From this it will be seen that the pool member paid out 4 cents per bushel for terminal storage that the farmer who sold to the elevator man at his station did not have to pay. One-half cent per bushel went for salaries and rent; and the pool incurred numerous small items of expense after the grain left the country station that the grower who sold to the country elevator man never had to meet.

The 10 1/3 cents per bushel paid out by the farmer to the pool for selling his wheat for him is about 5 cents per bushel more than the 5 cents charged the farmer by the local elevator man, for giving the grower cash on delivery.

Following is the statement of the Kansas Pool for the crop of 1928, by which any grower can verify the foregoing allegations:

KANSAS POOL COSTS FOR 1928 CROP.	
Terminal handling	\$.01929
Terminal storage .....	.04193
Protein tests .....	.00115
Interest and exchange .....	.01467
Weighing and inspection .....	.00333
Traveling auditor expense .....	.00036
	.08073
Less profit from sales agency..	.02073
Net handling expense	\$.06000
Sales expense—Commissions .....	.01537
Office Expense.	
Salaries	\$.00432
Postage .....	.00033
Rent .....	.00070
Stationery and supplies .....	.00068
Telegraph and telephone .....	.00037
Miscellaneous expense .....	.00035
Total Wichita office expense....	\$.00675
Total expense	\$.08212
Ass'n reserve .....	.02133
Farmer's loss per bushel.....	\$.10345

The Elusive Dollar.

For a good many men in the grain trade as well as for thousands of those who speculated in stocks, the year 1929 was one of shattered hopes. Prospects, as brilliant as a bed of poppies in the springtime may have just as quickly lost their gay colors, with the books, at the end of the year, showing a balance "in the red."

Making a profit is a necessity if any one is to continue in business and if 1929 showed a net loss instead of a net gain, this very day is a good time to resolve (if it has not already been done) that 1930 shall be different.

The great philosophers tell us that we can have anything we want if we "will" it strongly enough and while that undoubtedly has its limitations, our success is usually in our own hands. We can get hold of and hang on to enough of the elusive dollars to make 1930 worth while, if we do business "on the square," and render the right kind of service.

It may not be in handling grain, but it may be in feed, seed, coal or some other side lines for which there is a local demand. The way to start out is to vow "I WILL."

For More Burocratic Regulation.

It may seem far-fetched to the descendants of Patrick Henry, who said "Give me liberty or give me death," but the natural outcome of government pooling of the crops as planned by the Federal Farm Board is such a bill as that introduced by Rep. McKeown of Oklahoma to take away from the farmer all liberty of choosing what crops to grow on his lands.

All close students of economics believe that a fixed high price for crops, or the promise of a high price, will induce growers to plant more and eventually to produce a surplus so burdensome as to break down the whole uneconomic system. In the eyes of the burocrat and farm reliever the remedy for this, of course, is more law; and McKeown's bill, H. R. 5720, is a rare gem.

H. R. 5720 provides that the Farm Board shall fix the amount of any crop to be produced in the United States, and shall allocate to each state its proportion to be grown, after which county agents designated by the Sec'y of Agriculture shall tell each farmer how much he is to be permitted to produce and issue to him a "certificate of production." This certificate may not be as valuable as a passport to Heaven but its attached coupons will give the local grain buyer the privilege of buying the farmer's grain to the amount of the certificate. Believe it or not, but this fool bill makes it unlawful for the carrier to transport to market any uncertificated grain until after all the certificated grain has been moved.

We expect this bill to meet the cordial approval of those Congressmen who have visited Russia and learned the right way to manage the farms. After the hitherto self-respecting farmers of America feel the iron heel of the burocrats on their necks, just as it bears on "kulak" comrades in Russia, perhaps they will regret having countenanced the so-called farm relief foisted upon them by a small band of agitators.

Liability of Carrier for Permitting Inspection.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. has won a reversal of the decision of the suit by Fred Hoffman to recover damages for permitting unauthorized inspection of hay.

Hoffman shipped two cars of hay from Elk City, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo., billed S/O, notify Carlisle Commission Co., the B/L containing the usual clause:

Inspection of property covered by the B/L will not be permitted unless provided by law or unless permission is indorsed on the original or given in writing by the shipper.

The Commission Co., being under bond to the railroad company, the latter permitted the commission company to open the cars, take out part of the hay and put it back, after which the commission company refused the hay and would not take up the drafts or Bs/L.

Hoffman went to Kansas City and made complaint to the assistant freight agent, who told him the railroad company had no right to allow inspection and that if he would make claim it would be paid. He went home and filed claim at Elk City with the local agent and was informed by another official of the company that the claim would not be allowed and the hay would be sold if not cared for. The hay was sold and Hoffman never received anything for it.

When Hoffman started suit in the Montgomery County court the railroad company denied liability and tendered to the court the balance remaining after the sale of the hay. From a judgment against it for \$329.61 the railroad company took an appeal.

The Supreme Court of Kansas, reversing the decision, on Nov. 9, 1929, said:

In June, 1906, Congress passed what is known as the Carmack Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act, one paragraph of which is as follows: "That any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company receiving property for transportation from a point in one state to a point in another state shall issue a receipt or B/L therefor and shall be liable to the lawful holder thereof for any loss, damage or injury to such property caused by it or by any common carrier, railroad or transportation company to which such property may be delivered or over whose line or lines such property may pass, and no contract, receipt, rule or regulation shall exempt such common carrier, railroad or transportation company from the liability hereby imposed: Provided, that nothing in this section shall deprive any holder of such receipt or B/L of any remedy or right of action which he has under existing law. (34 U. S. Stat., ch. 3591, sec. 7.)

A Texas Case.—A case very similar to ours was recently decided by the Supreme Court of Texas where the purchaser was permitted to inspect a carload of apples and then rejected the shipment, the terms in the B/L being identical with those in the instant case, and defendant railroad company was held not liable for any damages, not even nominal.

Though the inspections were deemed unauthorized, no damages proximately resulting therefrom were shown. No injury to the shipment was caused by the inspection. Permitting it could not be treated as a conversion by the carrier as by misdelivery. If rejection by the purchaser was justified the shipper was not entitled to damages; if unjustified he was not deprived by the inspection and rejection of his right to recover from the purchaser the agreed price.

Permitting the inspection was not such a breach of the carrier's contract with the shipper as entitled the latter to recover, at least, nominal damages. (Hines v. Scott, 112 Tex. 506, syl. pars. 3,4.)

A Missouri Case.—In a recent case of the same kind the Supreme Court of Missouri reviewed a number of decisions on this subject and concluded its opinion as follows:

"In view of the authorities we have cited, we hold that plaintiff cannot recover in conversion. Its action, if any, is for any damage done to the corn or resulting to the corn by reason of the unauthorized inspection." (Bernie Mill & Gin Co. v. St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. (Mo. App.) 228 S. W. 847, 849.)

A New York Case.—In the case of Earnest v. Delaware, L. & W. R. Co., 134 N. Y. Supp. 323, it was held:

"The initial carrier transporting apples from one state to another issued the uniform B/L,

providing that no inspection should be allowed unless permission was indorsed, that was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission as in accordance with the Carmack amendment * * * providing that the initial interstate carrier should be liable for all injuries by the connecting carrier. The connecting carrier allowed an unauthorized inspection of the goods, which were not injured by the inspection, though the consignee refused to accept them in accordance with its oral contract of purchase. Held, that the initial carrier was not liable for conversion, there being no damage to the goods." (Syl. par. 5. See, also, Dudley v. Railway Co., 58 W. Va. 604, and Lyons v. Hill, 46 N. H. 49.)

It is certainly made very plain by these decisions in the interpretation placed upon the Carmack Amendment that damages are absolutely limited to the loss of goods or the injury done to them.

We conclude that the petition did not state a cause of action in alleging breach of contract by permitting an inspection of the hay, and that the defendant was not liable even for nominal damages when there was no actual injury to or loss of any part of the hay.

There was error in failing to sustain the motion to strike out that part of the petition referring to the oral contract made by the assistant freight agent with the plaintiff, for the reason that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The judgment is reversed and cause remanded with instructions to render judgment for defendant for costs.—281 Pac. Rep. 935.

The Grain Trade Protest.

Insofar as is known, the grain trade is the only one that has thus far made any protest against the efforts of the Farm Board to supplant the established marketing agencies with those that are to be owned and controlled by regional pools. This one trade is apparently the only one to sense the danger, and even it did not fully do so, until the Board began to take steps that were clearly laid down for it in the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The cotton, wool, fruit and vegetable, tobacco, livestock and potato people may have been turning the matter over in their minds and they may have discussed it in executive sessions at their conventions, but they have made no public statement. Some have even gone so far as to express approval of the co-operative principle in the purchase and sale of all kinds of products.

Of course co-operative business deals are made by hundreds of business men every day and there are advantages arising therefrom. At the same time, business men have no chance to get to the public purse to finance such deals and no officials are maintained at governmental expense to organize either buying or selling groups. The nearest they can come to it is that they are permitted to form groups of competitive manufacturers for the purpose of engaging in foreign trade, without becoming liable to prosecution under the anti-trust statutes.

Just what action any of these other groups that handle this country's agricultural products may eventually take, remains to be seen. If, however, any of them think they have nothing to fear from the activities of the Farm Board, they are sadly mistaken. The members of that body are employed to administer the Act as it was passed by Congress.

The treatment accorded the grain men clearly indicates what will happen when any other groups goes to Washington. Attempting to change the mandated plans of the Farm Board, is simply a waste of time.

There remains, therefore, but one course to pursue and that is for all of the affected groups to get together and to work for a change in the law. Congressional action is the only solution.

Consumers, who outnumber producers by about four to one and who are already paying higher living costs due to what has thus far been done, can easily be enlisted in the fight if the true facts are properly presented to them. Now is the time to begin organizing for concerted action.

Give agriculture a fair show for prosperity, but without putting our present distributive system under the handicap laid down by the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Proportions of Waterproof Concrete?

Grain Dealers Journal: Would you be kind enough to give us correct formula for waterproofing cement pit.

We wish to set a direct connected hammer feed grinder under our driveway and it will be necessary to set it in a pit about three feet deep. While we are not bothered much with water having excellent drainage, we wish to be sure of having this pit dry at all costs.—Syler & Syler, Nappanee, Ind.

Ans.: For waterproof concrete the mixture should be one cubic foot of cement to one and one-half cubic feet of sand to two cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone. The sand should be very coarse. Gravel should be washed thoroughly to free it from foreign matter.

The mixing should be double that given ordinary concrete, and the amount of water should be such as to flow freely without showing water on top.

Not enough mixing and too much water will spoil the best materials. That is why, even on small jobs, power driven concrete mixers are used.

Chart of Feed Prices?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can the Journal tell me whether or not there is any place where I can get hold of a graphic chart as to range of prices of various feed stuffs over a period of say the last two or three years?

Usually some big dealer, as a means of keeping his name before prospective customers, publishes from time to time these charts.

I think what I would like to get at are comparative prices, week by week, of linseed meal in some active linseed meal market; perhaps alfalfa meal also, and wheat bran, gluten feed, and if there is any such thing as making a comparison, to get a comparison of the prices on some popular dairy feed.—C. D. Jordan, vice pres. Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans, La.

Ans.: An excellent chart of this sort in different colors was issued by the LeBuddy Feed & Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis., who, however, now write:

"We used to put out a chart showing the trend of prices but have discontinued it the last few years. It was rather an expensive proposition and thought we would let it ride for a year or two."

Lien Not Good Outside of State?

Grain Dealers Journal: A man rented some land in North Dakota and has been hauling in the wheat from the place, selling his half and leaving the other half to the owner.

When the last two loads came in the owner notified me not to pay renter for his share as he had not settled with renter. There is no written contract, only an oral agreement.

Does the fact that the grain was grown in North Dakota and delivered in South Dakota have any effect on the case? Have I any right to hold up the renter's share?—J. A. Hokanson, Morristown Grain Co., Morristown, S. D.

Ans.: If there had been a division of the grain, and the owner's share placed in a separate granary, the owner would lose his lien.

A grain buyer in one state is not bound by the lien laws of another state, since liens do not arise out of the common law, but are created only by legislative statutes. The benefits of the lien law of South Dakota do not extend to an owner of land in North Dakota.

According to Jones on Liens, page 578a, "A statute has no force beyond the limits of the state which enacted it."

Liens were held to have no force beyond the state in *Walworth v. Harris*, 129 U. S. 355; *May v. McGaughey*, 60 Ark. 357; and *Ball v. Sledge*, 82 Miss. 447.

Under the circumstances the buyer has no right to hold up the renter's share.

Cribbed or Studded Houses?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have noticed in the Journal lately that the country houses being constructed are studded houses, and would like to know what are the advantages of a studded house over a cribbed house.—Cathcart & Rouse, Montpelier, Cal.

Ans.: The advantage of a studded house is that it requires less lumber for the same storage capacity. Where the bins are not too deep and the walls are well rodded the studded house will hold the grain; but for the largest country elevators with deep bins the cribbed bin is safer. The studded bin is at its best for the storage of light weight oats, that take up a lot of expensive space without exerting much pressure against the side of the bin.

Price of Chloropicrin.

Grain Dealers Journal: We saw in the "Asked-Answered" column of the Nov. 25 number of the Grain Dealers Journal an article in regard to Chloropicrin for killing weevil. Will you please give us the price of this fumigant?—J. E. McCreery, Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Mason City, Ill.

Ans.: The following prices are f. o. b. factory, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; terms, sight draft against B/L, or C. O. D. where deliveries are made by the trucks operated by the company:

\$1.35 per lb. in 100-lb. cylinders.
1.50 per lb. in 50-lb. cylinders.
1.75 per lb. in 25-lb. cylinders.
2.00 per lb. in less than 25-lb. cylinders.

Chloropicrin is a cheap, safe and most effective fumigant. It can be easily applied with very little instruction and a minimum of care, since human safety is not jeopardized. Insurance policies are not voided, either, because of using this fumigant.

Chloropicrin is better than bisulphide of carbon in every respect, the latter being highly explosive. Use of bisulphide of carbon immediately voids one's insurance policy.

In calculating the amount of chloropicrin to use where a round bin is to be fumigated, multiply the diameter in feet times itself, then by .7854 and then by the height of the bin. The resultant figure comes out in terms of cubic feet. For every 1,000 cubic feet to be fumigated it requires 3 pounds of chloropicrin, so multiply the above resultant figure by .003 and this figure is the number of pounds of fumigant necessary. In calculating the amount of chloropicrin necessary for a square bin just multiply the width times the length times the height times .003.

In applying the fumigant it is best to have a covering for the bin fumigated. This prevents seepage into other quarters of the plant. Take the tube or tubes of chloropicrin to a vantage point above the bin to be fumigated, open the valves, let the gaseous liquid float down over the grain for the few seconds it takes for the tubes to empty, and then cover over the bin with an air-tight covering. Permit the fumigant to remain in covered bin for at least 48 hours, or until a perfect kill is obvious by the predominating proportion of dead weevil to be found in the first handful of grain to be drawn from the bottom of the bin. If a shorter time for fumigating is desired, the dose of chloropicrin can be safely increased. All forms of lower life are affected by this fumigant, even the eggs in the crease of the wheat berry.

The milling quality of wheat fumigated with chloropicrin will be as before fumigating, and, if the wheat is used for seeds, the fumigant has been found by the federal government to stimulate germination. Flour will not become tainted or feed composition in any way affected by chloropicrin.

In colder weather it sometimes takes a longer time for the fumigant to penetrate, and for this reason it is believed wiser to give more time to the operation.

No airing of the fumigated grain is necessary, as the slight odor of chlorine remaining after fumigating leaves immediately upon loading out the grain.

Germany's new duties on Canadian wheat went into effect Jan. 1. The duties on United States wheat will go into effect Jan. 15. The increase is from 6½ to 9 marks per ton.

Legislation Depresses Cotton Market.

J. P. Herrican, pres. of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, testified Dec. 13, before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on the unsatisfactory condition of the market for cotton. In part he said:

The future contract market has served as a bulwark by supplying contracts for hedge purposes without which spot buyers would have been seriously restricted with consequent much lower scale of spot prices. Undoubtedly, much of the recent decline has been at the expense of the speculative element, which furnished hedge contracts at previously higher values.

How far the absence of sufficient speculative demand influenced the downward trend, inducing conditions which brought producers and somewhat reluctant spinners more closely face-to-face without an intervening bulwark for the protection of values, is problematical, but it may be safely asserted that the unsatisfactory conditions of last year's market and partial demoralization of the current season, as far as it has progressed, have not been due to speculation but to the absence of speculation.

Pending Legislation Detrimental.—There is no question that the uncertainty of pending legislation is exercising a detrimental influence on the cotton market and that until definite action is had much of the valuable protective influence of the contract market will be minimized.

As stated, many operators who were wont to interfere by buying contracts when prices were low, have been unwilling to assume the double risk of the market and legislation. They are no longer willing to say to the mill man, as they have done in past years, "If you are not willing to take the offerings at current values, which are low compared with the cost of production, I will, and I will hold until you are ready to pay a fair price."

We need these "men on the street" with their capital to assist in marketing our grain crops on satisfactory terms; men who have to a great extent been conspicuously absent since the Agriculture Department's price prediction of September, 1927, with the subsequent drop in values which has dampened the spirit of speculation or investment in cotton ever since.

Competition from India has assumed a new phase, and last year and this season thus far has exerted a distinctly unfavorable influence. It is said, tho we have no definite information covering it, that foreign mills are turning to foreign growths at the expense of America. We are not furnishing the world with the descriptions of cotton that enabled us to defy foreign competition.

India is becoming our great competitor and, as the world's largest producer outside of this country, is becoming aggressively evident as an influence in the cotton world which we have heretofore controlled.

It is these comparative conditions elsewhere that are affecting our supremacy and are being felt more keenly than ever before, and not manipulations of speculators as contended in the resolutions pending before the Senate Committee.

Exchanges Do Not Make Values.—Domestic occurrences are not the only influence that govern the trend of a market which is world-wide in its ramifications and varies largely in accord with the values abroad of its exportable surplus. Hence the futility of ascribing the ups and downs to manipulation, speculation, which are of themselves circumscribed by the laws of supply and demand. The exchanges do not make values; they reflect values which in turn, under the regulation of the United States cotton futures act for exchange trading are closely the result of supply and demand.

There are pending now before Congress measures ranging from additional regulation to practical abolition of trading on the exchanges and it is within the range of truth to say that they are a disturbing influence on the cotton market and will continue to be so until they are finally disposed of.

Effect of Anti-Future Law.—In so far as the measure which calls for the practical abolition of future trading is concerned, its effect, were it adopted, would be to transfer hedging of our crop to foreign centers which would be strengthened in price control to the serious detriment of American interests.

Bombay has her future market and so have Alexandria (Egypt), Liverpool, Havre and Bremen, all of which would continue in greater force backed and encouraged by their respective governments. Backing and encouragement are needed for our American exchanges for the perfection of machinery essential to the satisfactory and economical handling of our cotton crops and successful control of world markets for which outside influences are contending.

Electric light is being used to force the growth of young wheat plants by the Dominion Government experimental farm at Ottawa, Ont., in order to produce two crops a year and learn in one-half the former time whether a variety is worth cultivating.

New Bills in Congress.

H. R. 7, a counterpart of S. 1202, was introduced by Rep. Haugen last April and is now on the House calendar. It will amend the United States Warehouse Act by changing the bond so as to cover only the warehouseman's activities in a federal licensed warehouse and not under the laws of the state. Instead of the fixed fee of \$2 for a license the Sec'y of Agri. is authorized to charge such a fee as he deems fair for renewal annually.

H. R. 5720, by McKeown of Oklahoma would amend the Agricultural Marketing Act to require the Farm Board to ascertain how much of any crop is required and allocate to each state its production, agents designated by the Sec'y of Agri. in each county to allocate to each individual how much he shall be permitted to produce. Each farmer is to be given a certificate of his permitted production, from which the buyers of his product will detach coupons. The shipper is required to exhibit to the railroad company the coupons or certificate, and uncertificated crops must wait for transportation to market until certificated crops have been moved.

Hearing dates on the bills will not be decided upon by the House Agricultural Com'tee before Jan. 10.

Liberty loving American farmers who are accustomed to growing what and when they please will joyfully sing the death knell of this aspiring autocrat from Oklahoma.

"Eat More" Campaigns.

The campaign for increased consumption of lamb, first started in 1927, is to be continued during 1930. More money is said to be available than in any previous year and retailers, packers, hotel and restaurant associations, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, etc., are to be reached.

Eating more lamb simply displaces beef, pork, poultry, etc., so that the whole scheme means substitution and not increased consumption. It has not been so very long since there was a campaign on, looking to increased consumption of corn and for every bushel of corn thus substituted there was a corresponding decrease somewhere else along the line.

What we need is either a decrease in production, entirely new channels for use, or decreased prices sufficiently large to stimulate consumption, and this applies to numerous agricultural products, of which we regularly produce a burdensome exportable surplus.

"Orderly Marketing" Abandoned by Pool.

"Orderly marketing" was taken up as a slogan 10 years ago by agitators and politicians and the words still are being mouthed by promoters who picture the double rainbow and promise wheat growers the pot of gold.

After several years' experimenting with "orderly marketing" the pools have found the idea to be all wrong, as practical grain men knew from experience, and in 1926 at the international pool conference at St. Paul, Minn., Henry Wise Wood, a leader in pool activities, said:

Turning so much wheat over a month is simply dumping systematically instead of unsystematically. . . . you will find you could not possibly make a better arrangement, from the buyer's standpoint, than to let him know you are going to put so much wheat on the market and sell it regardless of the price, every month.

The next scheme tried out was holding wheat back on the farm, but now A. J. McPhail, pres. of the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Pools, says:

The impression that farmers who held their wheat back were helping the Pool was wrong. Wheat should be moved to selling position in the fall as rapidly as it could be got out. . . . you have got to sell when the demand exists or you will find yourself holding the bag in your hands. We have already had that experience to some extent.

Aaron Sapiro told the world that private grain dealers were so efficient that pools could expect no gains from the handling of the crops, that the only advantage desired was the average price of the year under orderly marketing. Having rejected its former principles as illusory the pool has now become a speculator on a great scale, holding unsold wheat all the way from Winnipeg to Liverpool, thereby adopting the practice it formerly denounced in others. Farmers who have committed the sale of their grain to the pool will learn that speculators do not always win.

Commercializing the Haul to the Elevator.

A growing tendency among Ohio farmers to sell their wheat f. o. b. the farm and to make purchases of mixed feed, and fertilizer on terms including delivery at the farm, has been observed by Chas. M. Fritz, grain exchange supervisor.

"In order to make such deliveries, Ohio elevators have equipped trucks for delivery purposes, charges being fixed on a cost basis and incorporated as a part of the sales contract, at rates less than the farmer can transport such commodities from elevator to farm. The farmer can now arrange with a local elevator relative to date of threshing and the elevator will supply motor trucks which will be in the wheat field at the beginning of operations. In this way the entire lot of grain is moved to the local elevator in less than a day. Commercial trucking companies also participate in the wheat movement in the rush season, and wheat is carried until midnight and receiving and elevation taken care of.

"Perhaps the longest haul now required at various Ohio points to move the farmer's wheat is about 8 miles. With a horse-drawn vehicle this trip would have required the greater part of a day, and the average load would have ranged from about 50 bushels in hilly country to about 100 bushels on good level roads. Under these conditions the weather was an important factor in the movement, as wheat generally was hauled to market in fair weather when the roads were dry. Under present-day conditions the trip is made by motor truck in about two and one-half hours, and loads ranging from 85 to 145 bushels are hauled.

"Obviously such an extremely rapid movement of grain from farm to country elevator," says Mr. Fritz, "is a severe strain upon the equipment and storage facilities of the local elevators. The speed at which the railroads today transport wheat during the new-crop movement is also a substantial factor in the enormous accumulation of wheat at terminals during the after-harvest rush movement."

Heads Kansas City Board.

R. A. Jeanneret secretary-treasurer of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., who has just been elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, is 43 years old, having been born in Kansas City on May 2, 1886. After having worked for 6 years in the traffic department of the Kansas City Southern Railway, he on June



R. A. Jeanneret, Kansas City, Mo.
Pres.-Elect Board of Trade.

1, 1909, entered the employ of the Moore Grain Co.

In 1911, the name of the concern was changed to the one it now bears and Mr. Jeanneret was made secretary-treasurer, a position he has held ever since. He was elected to membership on the Board in 1918, and served for 5 years on its transportation committee.

In January, 1926, he was elected a director and after having served a two-year term was made second vice-president, automatically becoming first vice-president in January, 1929.

His activities in the grain business have been largely confined to the handling of coarse grains and in that field has worked up a wide acquaintance. His many friends are congratulating him upon his election to the presidency of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and are predicting for him a most successful administration.

And What of Russia?

In rather sharp contrast with the 43,690,000 acres estimated to have been planted to winter wheat in this country is the estimated 95,400,000 acres put out in the U. S. S. R. Figures coming from Russia in recent years have been looked upon with much suspicion, but the Soviet leaders are attempting to establish governmental farms upon a colossal scale, and with such a huge country, Russia, under favorable conditions, might easily become the bread basket for Europe as it was before the war.

Doubling Russia's winter wheat acreage is not, in itself, alarming as its yield per acre is low. Its methods of threshing are sometimes very crude; it has poor roads, poor railroads and lacks storage facilities. In spite of these, however, it has almost immeasurable possibilities, with the immediate future more dependent upon the success or failure of the whole socialistic program than upon any other single factor.

Many millions of dollars of Russian money have been spent in this country for tractors, plows, road building machinery, etc., and hundreds of expert American mechanics have gone to Russia to operate and to teach the natives how to operate these different machines. Results, from a production and a transportation standpoint, cannot fail to be impressive. Getting good grain into the world channels of trade, however, is another matter.

Russia will eventually bear close watching, but nothing very unusual is liable to happen, in so far as wheat is concerned, during the next two or three years.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 16-17. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n mid-winter meeting, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jan. 17.—New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, mid-winter meeting, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jan. 23-24.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 28-30.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Shrine Temple first two days, Hotel Savery third day, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 4-6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., with post convention trip to Winnipeg Feb. 7.

Feb. 11-13. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19-21. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 20-21.—Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y., mid-winter convention.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Desires More Uniformity in Charges for Weighing and Inspection.

Grain Dealers Journal: It seems unreasonable to me to have to pay \$2.75 for weighing and inspection in one market when the same service is given at another terminal point for 60 cents.

I would like to see some uniformity in these charges. It seems they charge just what they want to.—C. Rogers, mgr. Esbon Grain & Coal Co., Esbon, Kan.

Government Meddling with Grain Business.

Grain Dealers Journal: The difficulties that confront the grain trade at this time appear to be of great magnitude, but there is no doubt in my mind as to the final result of the experiments the government is making with reference to handling the grain business. However, it may take several years to adjust matters to a sane basis.—S. J. McCaull, Minneapolis, Minn.

Should Combat Pool Misinformation.

Grain Dealers Journal: The Midwest Wheat Marketing Ass'n of Nebraska under the direction of T. N. McIlraith, who has the assistance of Wyoming's State Agricultural Commission, is organizing in this district. They are making the farmers believe, among other things, that grain is worth as much at this point of origin as it is worth in Chicago and even Liverpool, and that under the direction of the pool the farmer will ultimately receive such prices.

To combat this thing information should be passed on that will educate the farmer to know the costs of operating line elevators by various companies. The grower should be made to understand the truth that the six to eight cents profit we are endeavoring to make on the handling of their grain is neither exorbitant nor out of line.—Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc., Sheridan, Wyo.

[Elsewhere in this number appears an article on the cost to the farmer of supporting the Kansas pool, based on the pool's own statistics, showing that instead of being a benefit the pool actually is costing its members several cents per bushel.—Ed.]

Federal Farm Board Activities.

THE CONTROVERSY over the purchase of the bonds of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers is due to a technicality. The Board has not promised to buy the bonds, but has promised the money with which to buy them, the purpose behind it all being to prevent a foreclosure by the New York banking house holding the bonds. The Farm Board has made a hard and fast agreement to take the bonds as collateral for a loan of \$4,000,000. The Raisin Ass'n will get the money from the Board and turn it over for the bonds to Dillon, Read & Co., bankers, who will be saved a heavy loss on their holdings of bonds, the government taking them in "as collateral" at 90, and accrued interest.

THE SOUTHERN IDAHO Bean Growers Ass'n has been granted approval of a commodity loan of \$100,000 to supplement a loan of \$250,000 obtained from the intermediate credit bank. The bank advances 60 per cent and the Farm Board an additional 15 per cent, the aggregate advances from both sources not to exceed 5c a pound.

Government Farm Board Has Pooling "Bug."

By a resolution adopted some time ago the Federal Farm Board formally declared the policy of the government to be the division of farmers into sheep and goats.

The resolution is "Facilities loans shall be limited to co-operative ass'ns belonging to national or regional sales organizations or when such loans will serve to encourage the establishment of such central sales agencies. Exceptions will be made only in emergency cases where necessary to protect the co-operative movement from the loss of facilities."

Briefly stated the policy of the Board is "That no facility loans be made except on a reasonable showing that the applicant is a part of a national or regional sales organization."

In other words the Farm Board has no interest in farmers who refuse to join the pool and will deny any help to those who neglect to join. The farmers must submit to Pool domination of their business of producing or be ignored by the Farm Board. What joy this generous gang of bureaucrats finds in coercing private citizens to do its bidding.

Farm Board Subsidiary Will Organize in Nebraska.

A meeting of representatives of grain marketing organizations in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado has been called for Grand Island, Neb., Jan. 23 to form a single regional grain sales government pool to work under the Federal Farm Board.

Must Pool Grain to Get a Loan.

The Farm Board on Jan. 8 made public a letter sent to land grant colleges stating the terms upon which loans would be made to farmers, as follows:

"Under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Board may, with exceptions not here important, lend only to co-operative ass'ns which are qualified under the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922.

"To qualify under the Capper-Volstead Act, the co-operative must be composed of persons engaged in the production of agricultural products, as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers, acting together in ass'ns, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; such ass'ns and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements effecting such purposes.

"Under the provisions of the Act, however, such ass'ns shall be operated for the mutual benefit of their members and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

"(1) that no member of the ass'n is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein; or

"(2) that the ass'n does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of eight per cent per annum."

"Another requirement of the Act is 'that the ass'n shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.'"

Where Will It End?

In concluding an address before the American Farm Economic Ass'n, Chairman Legge of the Farm Board said:

I do not think any farmer in this country wants to go into the milling business to mill his own grain, but he will probably follow that grain until it reaches that state. I do not think, as a rule, there is any demand for them to run packing houses and contracting of their own meat, but they may be able to so regulate the supply and carry it to that packing house so that it will always bring them a fair price.

We do not know how Mr. Legge came to feel that the leaders of the co-operative movement, with government money available in apparently unlimited quantities, should want to stop in front of the mill or the packing plant. Certainly the co-operative organizations themselves are putting no such limit upon their activities.

They are already in both the milling and the packing business and it is said that money was even loaned to a co-operative milk organization that was engaged in the retail distribution of that product. It may eventually come to the point that the co-operative production of farm implements may engage the attention of their leaders.

Wants Wine and Beer as Farm Relief.

Representative Cochran, of Missouri, proposes a modification of the prohibition laws so as to permit the manufacture of light wines and beers. He said the change would mean nearly a billion dollars a year in taxes to the government, "money now going into the pockets of the bootlegger."

He said the farmers would then have a better market for all of their cereals and there would be no surplus, and he declared that "the farmers' bankrupt condition dates back to the time when prohibition was forced upon the country."

Rival Spring Wheat Marketing Groups.

For several months there has been dissension, at times waxing hot, between rival groups of co-operative marketing organizations in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana. The Farm Board had warned that rival groups must get together in one comprehensive organization before recognition and help would be accorded, but conflicting interests and other matters kept them apart.

As a solution of the problem, the Federal Farm Board fostered the organization of the Northwest Grain Co-operative, articles of incorporation were prepared, a capitalization of \$2,000,000 was provided.

However, two organizations have thus far refused to affiliate with the new corporation. They are the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n and the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n. One group from the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of No. Dak., did not agree to the merger.

The set-up for this regional marketing agency, of which A. H. Berg, of Baltic, S. D., has been made president, provides for marketing contracts running from the producers of grain to the local ass'ns from the local ass'ns to the Northwest Grain Co-operative, and from that organization to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. These contracts give the grain producer three options: (1) sale at the price prevailing at time of delivery, (2) deferred sale with storage privileges, and (3) placing of grain in a seasonal pool.

Present plans provide that this regional marketing agency will replace the existing Minnesota and South Dakota wheat pools, the state farmers' elevator ass'ns in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, also the recently formed Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corporation. The new agency proposes to undertake the service and educational work formerly carried on by the state ass'ns as well as the marketing activities of the wheat pools.

Instructions in Wheat Grading as an Aid to Shippers

Prepared by H. F. Prue, Federal Grain Supervisor, Toledo, O.
Approved by R. T. Miles, in Charge General Field Headquarters,

SAMPLING: The obtaining of a representative sample from a lot is certainly one of the most important steps in grading. For this purpose a 60-in. brass compartment trier is recommended. The sampling of wagonlots is a comparatively easy task. Probings may be made at a number of different locations in the load. In the sampling of carlots at least five probes should be made. One in the center of the car, one in the corner 2 to 4 feet from the end of the car and approximately 2 feet from the side of the car, and in the same end a probe from 2 to 4 feet back from the door post and approximately 2 feet from side of car. The same in the other end of the car, except the positions reversed. A sample so taken should contain approximately 2,500 grams. Examine the sample for foreign odors.

PREPARATION OF SAMPLE: From the sample so taken at least 1,000 grams must be removed for the dockage and weight per bushel determination. This is a simple operation if the Boerner Sampler is used. Without this equipment one may do fairly well by placing two pans side by side and pouring the sample so as to strike the meeting point of these pans, a half of the sample thereby running into each pan. This process is important in order that the 1,000 grams removed contains the same proportion of dockage and foreign material as the main sample. If it is not convenient to test the sample at once for moisture, it is recommended that a portion of the remainder of the sample be placed in an air tight container. One, however, should proceed as soon as possible in the determination of moisture.

MOISTURE TEST: To do this, weigh on an accurate balance 100 grams of wheat. Pour this into the moisture flask containing 150 c.c. of cool engine oil. Place a clean cylinder graduate under the condensing tube, see that the condensing tank is furnished with cool water, place the thermometer in the flask so that 4/5 of the mercury bulb is covered with the oil and wheat, place cover on top of compartment and turn on the heat to be used. After the mercury reaches 180 degrees centigrade extinguish the flame and allow the mercury to recede to at least 160 degrees. Then disconnect the flask from the condensing tube and read the percentage of moisture as shown in the graduate. Read below the oil covering in the graduate.

DOCKAGE: It is necessary to clean the 1,000 gram portion before making the test weight per bushel whether the wheat contains dockage or not. In case the wheat does not contain chaff, nest your fine seed sieve 1/12 in. with your scalper sieve 12/64 in. in the bottom pan. Using this combination of screens, clean the 1,000 grams of wheat operating screens in an oscillating manner. If it is found that the screenings from the fine seed sieve contain a large percentage of shriveled or cracked wheat, this material should be reclaimed in the following manner. Place the material on the edge of the sieve, then while holding the sieve at an angle of 25 or 30 degrees, with the screenings at the upper edge, the sieve should be lightly oscillated in a side motion until all the material has passed either to the opposite edge of the sieve or thru the perforations. If operated properly, the material at the opposite edge of the sieve will consist mainly of wheat, and should be classed as wheat and not as dockage.

The coarse material that remains on top of the scalper screen and the fine material that passes thru the fine seed sieve is considered dockage, and when equal to 1 per cent is considered a part of the grade. Examine the screenings for live weevil.

If the sample contains chaff, it will be necessary to use instead of the fine seed the chaff screen with slotted perforations 64/1000 in. wide by 3/8 in. long, or 7/100 in. wide by 1/2 in. long, depending upon the size of the chaff. When these screens are used, it is often necessary to reclaim the broken wheat screened out. Using the fine seed sieve held at an angle of from 10 to 20 degrees, place the material on the lower side of the sieve, striking the lower edge with one hand so as to cause the chaff to up end and pass through the perforations; continue the operations until the major portion of the material remaining on the sieve is small shriveled kernels, or broken pieces of wheat; all material passing through the sieve shall be considered as dockage, and shall be added to the dockage previously obtained.

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL: Weight per bushel should be made before the sample has had an opportunity to dry out. Place the wheat in the funnel above the quart tester and open the slot. The 1,000 grams used is sufficient overflow. With a hard wooden, smooth edged stoker 12 in. long and 1 3/8 in. broad, strike off the grain from top of the kettle with three full length, zig zag motions of the stoker. Do not jar the kettle before or during the stroking operation.

The tests so far have all been of a mechanical nature. It is now necessary to consider the percentages of damaged kernels, foreign material other than dockage, and wheat of other classes in the sample.

OTHER CLASSES: If there appears to be a mixture of other classes in the sample as white in red or vice versa, take at least 25 grams from the sample and pick out the kernels of the different classes. Weigh them and determine your per cent by weight. Straight class wheat permits an admixture of 10 per cent.

DAMAGED WHEAT: For the determination of damaged wheat use 50 grams of the cleaned portion and hand pick all kernels that are sprouted, weevil cut, scabby, frosted, immature and heat damaged. The percentage is then determined by weight. Example: 50 grams analyzed; weight of damaged kernels 2 grams; per cent damaged 4.

FOREIGN MATERIAL OTHER THAN DOCKAGE: From the same 50 grams that was used in the determination of damage, remove by hand all rye, chaff, cockle, etc., and determine the per cent by weight.

BASING THE GRADE: You now have found the moisture content, dockage, weight per bushel, mixture of classes, total damage, heat damage and foreign material of this wheat. Your grade determining factor is that which places the wheat in the lowest grade. Dockage does not affect the numerical grade but when equal to 1 per cent or more becomes a part of the grade. If less than 1 per cent it is disregarded. It is not necessary to make this complete analysis on each sample of wheat. One must rely more or less on his judgment. For example, if wheat tests 56 lbs. to the bushel and contains very little damaged or foreign material it is not necessary to make a determination for these factors. The same is true of all the different grading factors.

With these instructions it is believed that shippers will find it comparatively easy to place a grade upon the wheat either purchased or sold by them. U. S. Department of Agriculture Handbook of Official Grain Standards contains valuable information relative to the grain grading equipment, and directions for its use.

MINIMUM EQUIPMENT: The minimum equipment is as follows:

1 Two-compartment electric heated moisture tester, either 110 or 220 volts	\$ 55.00
1 Four-in-one scale, which includes test weight per bushel	23.00
1 Trier No. 22P, 62-in. over all, open brass, with partitions	11.00
1 Complete set grain dockage sieves...	8.00
1 No. 42 device for filling the weight per bushel tester	5.00

\$102.00

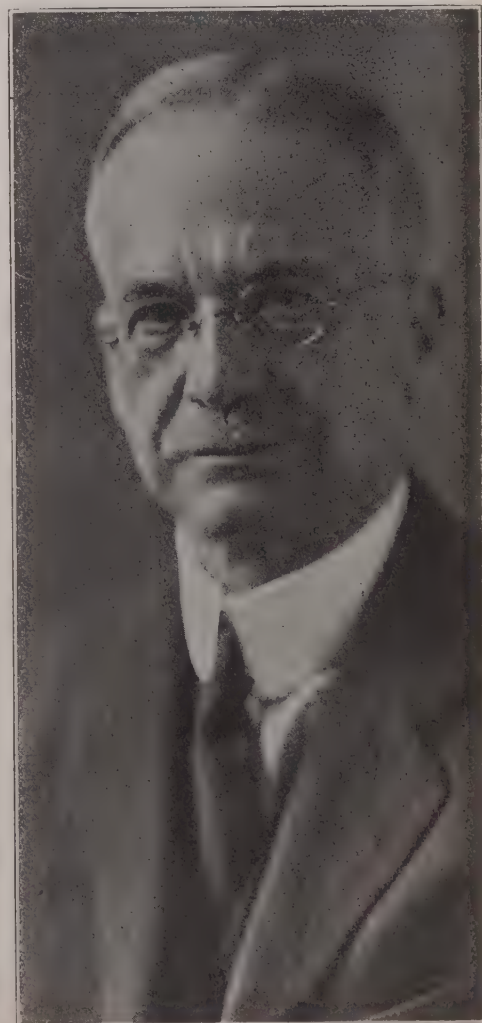
If moisture tester is heated by alcohol, instead of being electrically heated, deduct \$10.00, making the total price of this type of equipment, \$92.00.

New President of Chicago Board.

To be chosen president of the Chicago Board of Trade at three widely separated periods in its history is an honor that has been conferred upon John A. Bunnell, who has just been elected to head the administration for the ensuing year. The honor is the more significant since it is the deliberate choice of a nominating com'tee qualified to make the selection.

Mr. Bunnell was president of the Board in 1909 and in 1926. He has been a member of the standing com'tee on provisions, besides serving several years as a director of the Board.

He was born at Brantford, Ont., Canada, in 1864, went to Chicago in 1882, and has been identified with the Board of Trade since 1890 as a partner in the provision firm of Hatley Bros. He has been active in Episcopal Church work in Chicago and is a former pres. of the Church Club of the city.



John A. Bunnell, Chicago, Ill.
Third Time Pres. Board of Trade.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Paris, Mo., Jan. 6.—Our corn crop of 1929 was of a very poor quality and the farmers get very poor results from their feeding.—Sproul & Son.

Acres, Kan., Jan. 2.—Wheat is looking very well for this time of year. Looks as if we would have a big crop this coming season.—C. E. Bray, mgr., Mead & Gardiner.

Madison, Kan., Jan. 4.—Wheat looks fairly well. Dry freeze caused wheat to look dead. Corn acreage will be 10% in excess of acreage planted in 1929. Thirty per cent of plowing now done for spring.—M. L. Brown.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 1.—The condition of winter wheat is satisfactory. A little corn was husked. Some is spoiling in fields and cribs in the southern division.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Dec. 28.—The growing crop continues to enjoy normal favorable conditions. There has been a little precipitation but subsoil moisture appears to be ample. So far there are no complaints.—W. O. Brackett.

Salisbury, Mo., Jan. 6.—Owing to late planting season our corn is soft and is of very little value as a fat producer. We will ship in lots of corn after Mar. 1. There are some complaints as to the condition of early sown wheat.—Model Mill Co.

Paris, Mo., Jan. 6.—There are no elevators here and only a limited amount of bin storage, most of the grain being trucked direct to feeders from car. We have been shipping corn continuously since last March and our requirements will be heavy until another crop is raised.—Sproul & Son.

Perth, Kan., Dec. 28.—Acreage sown to wheat here is about 80% of normal on account of dry fall. Plant is small but looks thrifty. The balance of acreage will be about equally divided to corn and oats. On account of short wheat crop, business has been only fair.—Earl Thomas, local mgr. Larabee Flour Mills Co.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 28.—It is a fact that a portion of the corn crop, not only here but in many parts of the great Middle West corn states, is immature, light in test weight, and unusually heavy with moisture, and that it will be necessary to do something with that kind of grain in the next several weeks when cold weather may be expected.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 20.—North as far as Braman and Newkirk, and I have observed closely the conditions in intermediate sections. In my opinion the percentage of volunteer wheat is no greater than that of former years. I have never seen crop conditions more promising at this time of year. In the vicinity of Newkirk, Braman, Blackwell and Ponca City the wheat is not as far advanced as in other sections of the state, the plant however is of good color and the present moisture is sufficient to carry it thru the winter in good shape. There is, of course, a farm now and then with considerable volunteer wheat, but it is an exception rather than the rule.—C. F. Prouty.

Want Higher Duty.

The Canadian Bean Growers Ass'n is reported as being dissatisfied with the present import duty on dried beans and wants it raised. It has made application to the tariff board for a hearing, which is to be given on Jan. 17.

The revision they are asking is that of a 12-month duty on dried field beans of 2c per pound. They also ask that beans be removed from their present classification with grain in the customs schedules and placed in the same classification as pot barley and rice.

It is claimed the increase in duty will not affect to any extent the price to the consumer nor the retail price of canned beans.

World Wheat Situation

In his January analysis of the world wheat situation, Nat Murray, statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co., says:

A summarized analysis of the world wheat situation, as viewed by us at the present time, is as follows, with comparisons; quantities in millions of bushels; i. e., 000,000 omitted:

Crop—	1929	1928	1924-8
Northern Hemisphere	2,966	3,334	3,000
Southern Hemisphere	345	546	430
Total	3,311	3,880	3,430
Carry into	600	440	357
Total supply	3,911	4,320	3,787
Comparative total*	3,911	4,380	3,967
Crop, importing countries.....	1,284	1,220	1,151
Crop, exp. North. Hemis.....	1,740	2,170	1,901
Crop, exp. South. Hemis.....	287	490	378
Crop, total exporting.....	2,027	2,660	2,279

*This is to allow for an average yearly increase of 60 million bushels in world consumption of wheat.

In the estimates above production in Russia, Asia and a few unimportant countries are not included.

From the tabulation above it will be observed that the world crop (excluding Russia, Asia and a few unimportant countries) is 14.7 per cent smaller than last year, and 3.5 per cent smaller than the average of the past five years.

In the Northern Hemisphere production is 11.0 per cent smaller than a year ago and 1.1 per cent smaller than the average of the past five years.

In the Southern Hemisphere production is 36.8 per cent smaller than a year ago and 19.8 per cent smaller than the average of the past five years.

Countries classed as importing countries produced 5.2 per cent more a year ago and 11.1 per cent more than the average of the past five years.

Countries classed as exporting countries produced 23.8 per cent less than a year ago and 11.0 per cent less than the average of the past five years.

Exporting countries of the Northern Hemisphere produced 19.5 per cent less than a year ago and 8.5 per cent less than the average of the past five years.

Exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere produced 41.4 per cent less than a year ago, and 24.1 per cent less than the average of the past five years.

The estimated amount of wheat carried into the crop year July 1, from the preceding year

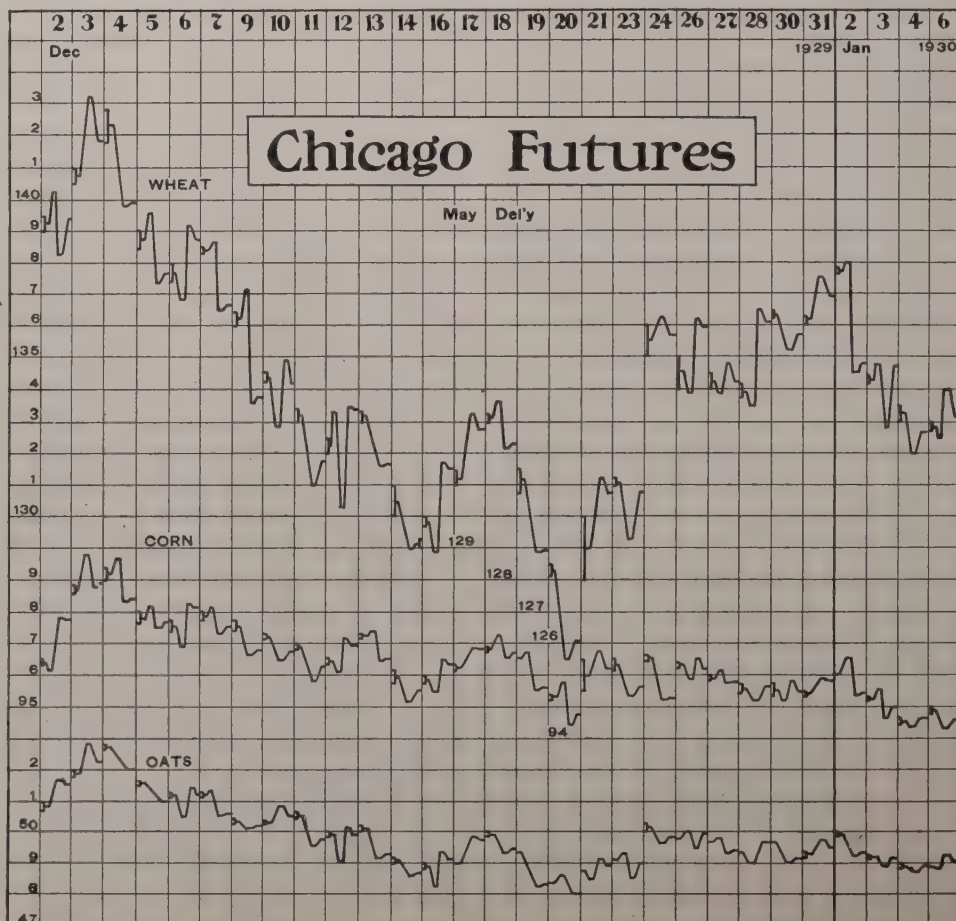
is 36.3 per cent more than last year and 65.2 per cent more than the average of the past five years.

An examination of these comparisons suggests at least three reasons for believing that, in the international wheat markets, the relative shortage this season is likely to be felt more keenly in the latter part of the season (i. e., after Jan. 1) than in the earlier part of the season (beginning July 1). First, production being relatively large in importing countries and small in exporting countries, consumptive needs in importing countries draw more heavily on their liberal domestic supplies early in the season and depend more on foreign wheat in the latter part of the season. Second, the greatest relative shortage is in the Southern Hemisphere, whose crop does not come into the market until after Jan. 1. During the past six months import requirements were met largely by the surplus from last season's large production in the Southern Hemisphere. Third, the relatively large carryover at the beginning of the season has more effect on the trade in the early months of the season than later. An important part of the large amount carried into this season was the large exports of Argentine wheat from the 1928 crop, after July 1 last, and which is now about exhausted.

Scabby Barley in Court.

In the court of King's Bench, London, Eng., in December, Justice Wright concluded a hearing on an award in arbitration between the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., of New York, N. Y., and three grain merchants of Bremen, Germany, W. Eilers, F. Krug and H. Frohke, arising out of a refusal to accept shipments of barley from America and a claim for the amount lost on resale to buyers in Holland.

On behalf of the Grain Export Co., Clement Davies, K. C., declared that since the contract expressly released the sellers for defects not apparent on reasonable examination the buyer had no right to examine the goods to determine whether they were merchantable. The barley had not been proved harmful to animals for it had been held that experiments made on pigs were inconclusive. He submitted that the barley must have been merchantable, since the buyers in Holland accepted the barley on the same documents refused by the Germans. The court reserved judgment.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Perth, Kan., Dec. 28.—There is probably 30% of wheat back in farmers' hands and only enough corn for home consumption.—Earl Thomas, local mgr. Larabee Flour Mills Co.

Tecumseh, Neb., Jan. 6.—Hasn't been any new corn shipped out of here up to date and I doubt if any will be shipped owing to the short crop and feeder demand.—R. R. Gilmore.

Sublette, Kan., Dec. 23.—Not much wheat moving at present. Think there will be a good movement if prices advance about a nickel from present basis.—The Co-op. Grain Dealers Union, T. H. Keast, mgr.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Dec. 28.—Surplus corn in central and north Texas seems to be practically cleaned up. There is a small movement still coming from Oklahoma but the bulk of the requirements are being filled with corn from Missouri Valley terminals where corn can be bot daily as requested but there is no special pressure from that quarter. A section of the Texas Panhandle and northeastern New Mexico raised a good crop for that locality, which is now starting to move but principally in the ear, and this source of supply will amount to but little compared to the total volume of buying requirements in this market.—W. O. Brackett.

Corn Gathers Moisture in Transit.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 31.—Corn seems to be gathering moisture in transit, and one car only one week in transit, shipped here from Southern Kansas, and thought to be in pretty fair shape, and expected to bring about 72c to 73c Kansas City, when stopped in transit showed 21% moisture. Four days later it arrived here showing 28% moisture, with every grain discolored, and sold at 30c per bushel.

We cannot impress upon you too strongly the danger of handling this high moisture corn, especially the danger of it getting out of condition, and the lack of demand for this class after it gets out of condition. We think this high moisture corn should be bought very cheap, if bought at all, as there is extremely limited elevator space to handle this class corn, and the buyers are going to buy it at considerable discount, if they buy it at all. Only one industry here, practically, is buying it—the Corn Products Co., and it only buys eight to ten cars a day.—Shannon Grain Co.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.												
	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
Chicago	135½	134¼	136	135½	136½	134¼	134½	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Kansas City	128¾	127	128¾	128¾	129¼	127¼	127½	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
St. Louis	134½	133½	134½	134½	135½	133¾	133	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½
Minneapolis	136¼	134¼	136	135½	136½	134¾	134¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼
Duluth (durum)	125	123¾	125¾	124½	125¼	123½	123½	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
Winnipeg	146¼	144¾	146½	146¾	147¾	145½	145½	143½	143½	143½	143½	143½
Milwaukee	135¾	134¼	136	135½	137	134¾	134¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
CORN.												
Chicago	96¼	95¾	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Kansas City	93¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	91¾	91	91	91	91	91
St. Louis	96¾	96¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	96¼	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Milwaukee	96¼	95¾	95½	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
OATS.												
Chicago	49¾	49¾	49¾	49	49¾	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Minneapolis	47¼	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Winnipeg	65¾	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Milwaukee	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
RYE.												
Chicago	105¾	103¾	105¼	104¼	103¾	102¾	103¾	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Minneapolis	101¾	99¾	101	100	99¾	98¾	98¼	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Duluth	96	99¾	100¼	100¼	98¾	97¾	98¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Winnipeg	101¾	99¾	101	100¾	101¾	99¼	99	98	98	98	98	98
BARLEY.												
Minneapolis	63¾	63¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	62¾	62¼	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Winnipeg	67¾	67	67¾	67¾	67¾	66¼	66¼	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
BRAN, MARCH												
St. Louis, bid	28.25	28.25	28.50	28.50	28.55	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.15	28.75		
GRAY SHORTS, MARCH												
St. Louis, bid	31.25	31.25	31.50	31.50	31.75	31.50	31.25	31.00	31.50			

Wheat Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	130,817	1,780,520	138,063	1,602,991
Boston	1,891,070	4,006,350	1,885,445	
Chicago	1,627,000	246,000	1,040,000	1,341,000
Cincinnati	100,800	134,400	353,600	197,400
Denver	371,200	356,800	23,000	32,000
Duluth	3,913,006	697,292	2,848,540	6,018,073
Hutchinson	2,970,000	2,101,950		
Indianapolis	153,000	270,000	604,000	133,500
Kansas City	5,435,430	6,183,320	3,167,450	3,523,520
Milwaukee	127,280	79,880	136,700	145,385
Minneapolis	5,732,130	8,966,480	2,467,500	3,129,270
New Orleans	19,200	213,619	1,348,723	304,722
New York	1,587,400	6,590,400	2,863,000	6,620,000
Omaha	1,603,200	2,067,200	1,829,800	1,820,000
Philadelphia	112,668	2,962,941	103,967	2,895,806
Portland, Ore.	2,004,000	3,538,000	2,427,325	2,447,616
St. Joseph	1,207,500	926,800	603,000	274,400
Superior	2,198,458	4,502,531	1,048,219	1,034,137
Toledo	387,800	568,230	213,515	137,635
Wichita	1,663,500	1,696,950	1,287,000	1,578,150

Corn Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	101,820	1,211,954		826,980
Boston	9,300	22,100		
Chicago	17,946,000	9,191,000	4,946,000	4,018,000
Cincinnati	435,500	490,200	402,000	492,800
Denver	1,180,500	1,233,000	115,500	289,500
Duluth	245,493	515,022	1,521	
Hutchinson	222,500	272,500		
Indianapolis	2,080,000	3,062,000	1,759,000	2,379,000
Kansas City	3,304,500	4,345,500	1,075,500	2,212,500
Milwaukee	2,575,200	3,523,800	1,463,976	1,431,964
Minneapolis	3,476,010	2,428,640	1,457,370	1,561,640
New Orleans	97,500	4,589,681	22,112	2,629,890
New York	52,500	621,000		465,000
Omaha	3,411,800	1,891,200	2,489,200	963,200
Philadelphia	30,454	898,315		591,932
Portland, Ore.	242,250	212,750		223
St. Joseph	1,239,000	841,500	664,500	471,000
Superior	258,711	4,475	1,522	
Toledo	133,750	278,750	6,380	93,545
Wichita	200,200	349,200	67,600	241,200

Rye Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	3,067	4,592		
Boston	17,370	130,600		
Chicago	501,000	4,289,000	137,000	38,000
Cincinnati	2,800	1,400		
Denver	2,800			
Duluth	463,183	608,158	1,177,824	306,552
Hutchinson	1,200	1,200		
Indianapolis	3,000	3,000	1,500	
Kansas City	16,500	12,000	12,000	16,500
Milwaukee	77,275	48,600	113,880	70,080
Minneapolis	614,060	531,040	2,016,130	335,070
New Orleans	1,400	17,591		
New York	6,000	150,000		
Omaha	260,400	123,200	470,400	130,200
Philadelphia	3,437	1,291		
Portland, Ore.	4,350			
Superior	325,782	388,666	411,368	114,767
Toledo	8,400	3,600	3,670	1,700
Wichita	1,300			

"Keep U. S. Out of Business."

An admonishment to "keep the government out of business" was given by Thomas A. Edison in an interview appearing in the Illinois Manufacturers News. "One of the highest duties of the President is to keep the government out of business," Mr. Edison said. "That is his biggest job, and I should include in that job the clearing out of the bureaucracies which are growing up in Washington and becoming a wasteful nuisance."

Feeding Farm Mixtures.

Most of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations advise the farmers to use their home grown grains, in so far as is possible in feeding their livestock. They say it doesn't pay to sell the grains and then buy ready mixed feeds.

Sometimes that is true, but many times it is not. It all depends upon what he grows and on what he buys in hope of making a balanced ration.

Producing beef, milk, mutton, pork, eggs, poultry, etc., is a manufacturing process, pure and simple. An automobile could be constructed of iron or gold but neither of these metals would be pacticable. There has unquestionably been more study given to the feeding of live stock than to the building of autos and it has been demonstrated a thousand times that the average farm mixture lacks some things that are necessary if the manufacturing processes in the various animals are to function profitably.

A new electric moisture tester invented in the Pacific Northwest is being put through tests at Washington this month, along with the new German "D. K." moisture tester, known as the "Heppenstall" machine. Out of these tests should come the information that either, neither or both of them are suitable. This new equipment is designed to give a continuous moisture test on a running flow of grain, or on a sample. The time requirement is considerably cut.

Oats Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	29,823	94,985		
Boston	689,525	728,025	87,744	
Chicago	364,200	1,310,000	2,047,000	1,407,000
Cincinnati	192,000	134,000	114,000	158,000
Denver	78,000	42,000	16,000	6,000
Duluth	898,259	189,234	270,000	
Hutchinson		1,500		
Indianapolis	344,000	620,000	478,000	632,000
Kansas City	322,000	414,000	212,000	156,000
Milwaukee	254,220	728,700	352,800	454,300
Minneapolis	1,631,390	1,940,200	1,040,650	2,191,940
New Orleans	58,000	118,000	76,701	63,486
New York	296,000	720,000	23,000	438,000
Omaha	596,000	748,000	748,000	502,000
Philadelphia	41,519	73,396		20,000
Portland, Ore.	47,500	49,400	32,978	13,046
St. Joseph	62,000	82,000	16,000	28,000
Superior	75,032	13,255	17,456	31,702
Toledo	102,500	375,150	50,125	180,195
Wichita	7,500	33,000		12,000

Barley Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	66,505	891,684		706,924
Boston	1,088,910	2,168,550	1,906,628	
Chicago	1,073,000	387,000	598,000	188,000
Cincinnati	6,400	14,400		20,800
Denver		94,400	35,200	9,600
Duluth	383,095	827,572	912,627	19,107
Hutchinson	18,750	40,000		
Indianapolis		1,500		
Kansas City	180,800	174,400	70,400	70,400
Milwaukee	970,680	1,110,180	423,090	424,050
Minneapolis	1,328,620	2,514,390	531,550	1,607,770
New Orleans	9,600	202,019		298,000
New York	59,500	2,492,600	263,000	3,125,000
Omaha	161,600	44,800	171,200	36,200
Philadelphia		504,692		654,125
Portland, Ore.	38,800	35,200		26,047
St. Joseph	31,500	8,750	12,250	10,500
Superior	262,473	639,718	358,101	
Toledo	2,400	10,800		1,500
Wichita	37,700	58,800	19,500	42,000

Stockholder Liable to Assessment.

The Farmers Shipping Ass'n of Sinai, S. D., made an assessment on stockholders, the amount on two shares held by C. C. Nordgren being \$190, for which he gave his note July 30, 1920, payable Nov. 20, with interest at 8 per cent, and 12 per cent after maturity.

Prior to Apr. 13, 1917, Nordgren had delivered to the Ass'n 123 bus. and 20 lbs. of wheat, and 60 bus. and 25 lbs. of barley to be held for his account on storage. When later he gave his note Nordgren told the officers of the Ass'n to take the amount of the note out of the grain.

The Ass'n did not pay him for the grain and later brought suit on the note. Nordgren filed a counterclaim, but the court threw it out because the grain sale settlement had been outlawed by the 6 years' statute of limitations. He got nothing for his grain tho the wheat was worth \$3.51 per bushel when he took the storage tickets.

Now, on Nov. 26, 1929, over 12 years after the delivery of the wheat the Supreme Court of South Dakota affirmed the decision of the circuit court of Brookings County in favor of plaintiff Farmers Shipping Ass'n.—227 N. W. Rep. 576.

Approve the Merger.

We feel that the Grain Dealers Journal and former Grain World are to be congratulated in the merger. We feel sure the trade generally will be glad to lend its sincere support, and the new paper should now be even better and bigger.—Bert A. Boyd Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Millers' Federation Will Investigate Trade Practice Conference.

To investigate the feasibility of a Trade Practice Conference for the grain products industry, Chairman Warkentin, of the Millers' National Federation, has appointed the following:

Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; H. L. Beecher, New Ulm, Minn.; Geo. E. Hincke, Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. Livingston, executive vice-president, Millers' National Federation, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. S. Milnor, Alton, Ill.; and Jesse B. Smith, Salina, Kan.

This com'te was authorized at the recent semi-annual meeting and was instructed to report its findings at the approaching annual convention of the Federation.

Flaxseed Elevator at Minneapolis of Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

On account of the greatly increased volume of business handled thru the Minneapolis plant Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., found it necessary to enlarge the flaxseed handling and storage facilities, and since there was not sufficient ground available to permit of the elevator being built as an extension of the existing elevator it was decided to build an entirely new plant on land approximately 400 feet distant, making it necessary to connect the old and new houses together with a gallery and reversible conveyor, making it possible to operate each independently or as a single unit.

THE WORKHOUSE, constructed of reinforced concrete, is 40'x50' 7" in plan and 175' high. It is built integral with the storage annex. Two elevator legs extend from the basement to the head floor, each having a capacity of 8,000 bus. per hour. Primarily one leg is intended for a receiving leg and the other for a cleaning and shipping leg, but the spouting has been arranged so that shipping and cleaning may be handled by either leg. The legs are arranged to spout into a 2,000-bus. garner located over a 2,000-bu. hopper scale, where the grain is weighed and distributed to a turnhead and spouted to any of the several cleaning bins or conveyors. The workhouse storage capacity is 86,000 bus.

Eight No. 9 Invincible Special Flax Cleaners have been provided in the workhouse, arranged to be fed from eight cleaning bins above them and to discharge to an equal number of bins below. In addition to the flax cleaners two Monitor Screenings Machines are provided on the scale floor for re-cleaning the screenings from the flax cleaners. With this large installation of cleaning machinery it is possible to clean the grain as rapidly as it is received, thereby avoiding the trouble and cost of re-handling the seed. While most of the seed is used directly in the adjacent mill for producing linseed oil, still there is provided a carloading spout, making it possible to reship seed to other plants and also for loading out and disposing of the screenings.

THE RECEIVING SHED 45' wide by 52' long is composed of structural steel covered with galvanized corrugated metal. Two tracks run thru the shed, each one being provided

with a carload capacity unloading pit. Cars are moved in and out from the receiving shed by means of a four-drum car haul arranged so that the cables and car hooks are returned to the out position by means of special power driven drums. Car haul is driven by a 40 h.p. motor, and the operation of the drum is thru jaw and friction clutches. The car grain doors are removed by a special mechanical grain door remover which is powered from the shovel machine shaft. It consists of a friction clutch operated drum with a cable reaved over a series of sheaves to enter the car from the door on the opposite side from the one to be removed, and a special toggle hook is provided for grasping the door, which is quickly pulled off without breakage of the door.

A pair of Clark-Beatty automatic grain shovels is provided overhead and between the two tracks and the receiving pits, arranged so that the one set of shovels will serve both tracks, making it possible for one crew of shovelers to alternate from one track to the other. An interlocking device is provided on the receiving pits, making it impossible to operate more than one pit at a time, an arrangement that is required to obviate the possibility of mixing grain from different cars.

Underneath the receiving pits is a 36" conveyor belt for taking the seed from the pits to the receiving leg in the workhouse.

THE STORAGE ANNEX consists of fourteen reinforced concrete tanks interconnected at their contacts and provided with segmental walls between the outer circles of the tanks which provides for additional interspace bins. The tanks are 24' in diameter by 105' high, so that the total storage capacity is approximately 1,000,000 bus. The storage is surmounted by a reinforced concrete cupola for housing a 30" distributing belt conveyor and self-propelling tripper.

Seed is reclaimed from the storage to draw-off spout onto a 30" belt conveyor in tunnel the full length of the storage and conveyed to the workhouse, where it is elevated, weighed and either shipped out to cars or delivered onto the 30" gallery conveyor for delivery to the mill for grinding or to the old elevator. As



Storage Belt Conveyor and Interior of Cupola of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Flaxseed Elevator at Minneapolis.
[See facing page.]

the seed is used mostly to supply the adjacent mill it is not necessary to empty the storage as frequently as is the case in the average terminal elevator. Therefore the storage bins were made with flat bottoms instead of the self-cleaning hopper bottoms and thereby the storage capacity of each bin is materially increased.

To facilitate the emptying of the bins there is provided a traveling automatic shoveling machine in the cupola over the bins. This shoveling machine is spotted over the bin to be emptied, where cables and shovels are lowered into the bin and the grain is shoveled to the openings at the drawoff spouts, an operation that is simple and requires only a short space of time. Manholes are provided in the side walls of the bins near the bottom so that men may enter for shoveling out without having to go down from the top.

The conveyor gallery connecting the new and existing elevators is constructed of structural steel and covered with galvanized corrugated metal. It is 415' long and the distance from the ground to the gallery floor is approximately 100'. A 30" belt conveyor runs the full length of the gallery and extends into both the new and existing workhouses, arranged so as to receive grain from the scales in either house and convey it in either direction, which operations may be carried on simultaneously if desired.

The plant is electrically driven with individual motors of the Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing type.

A complete dust collecting system, which was installed by the Day Company, is arranged to collect the dust at the various points where dust is created thru the handling of the seed and connects with all of the cleaning machines, thereby keeping the plant in a clean condition at all times. A carload capacity dust bin situated in the trackshed with facilities for loading dust into cars is provided.

An innovation in elevator construction was carried out in that all of the concrete was pre-mixed at the plant of a ready mixed concrete works and delivered to the job in two-yard capacity automobile trucks. This was found to be advantageous in that it was unnecessary to install equipment for handling and mixing the cement, sand and gravel at the job site for the production of concrete.

The silent chains were furnished by the Link-Belt Co. An electrically operated passenger elevator is operated from the basement to the scale floor.

The elevator was designed and erected by the James Stewart Corporation.

Broadens London Future Market.

At a recent meeting of the London Grain Futures Ass'n it was decided to broaden the scope of the futures market by making No. 3 northern Manitobas, Nos. 1 and 2 hard winters, Argentine 62½ and 63½ pound and choice white Karachi wheat tenderable at contract prices, with a number of other descriptions tenderable at fixed differentials. The new plan includes

ex-store tenders of grain stored at authorized warehouses.

Heretofore the only wheats tenderable on the London option market were Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Manitobas.

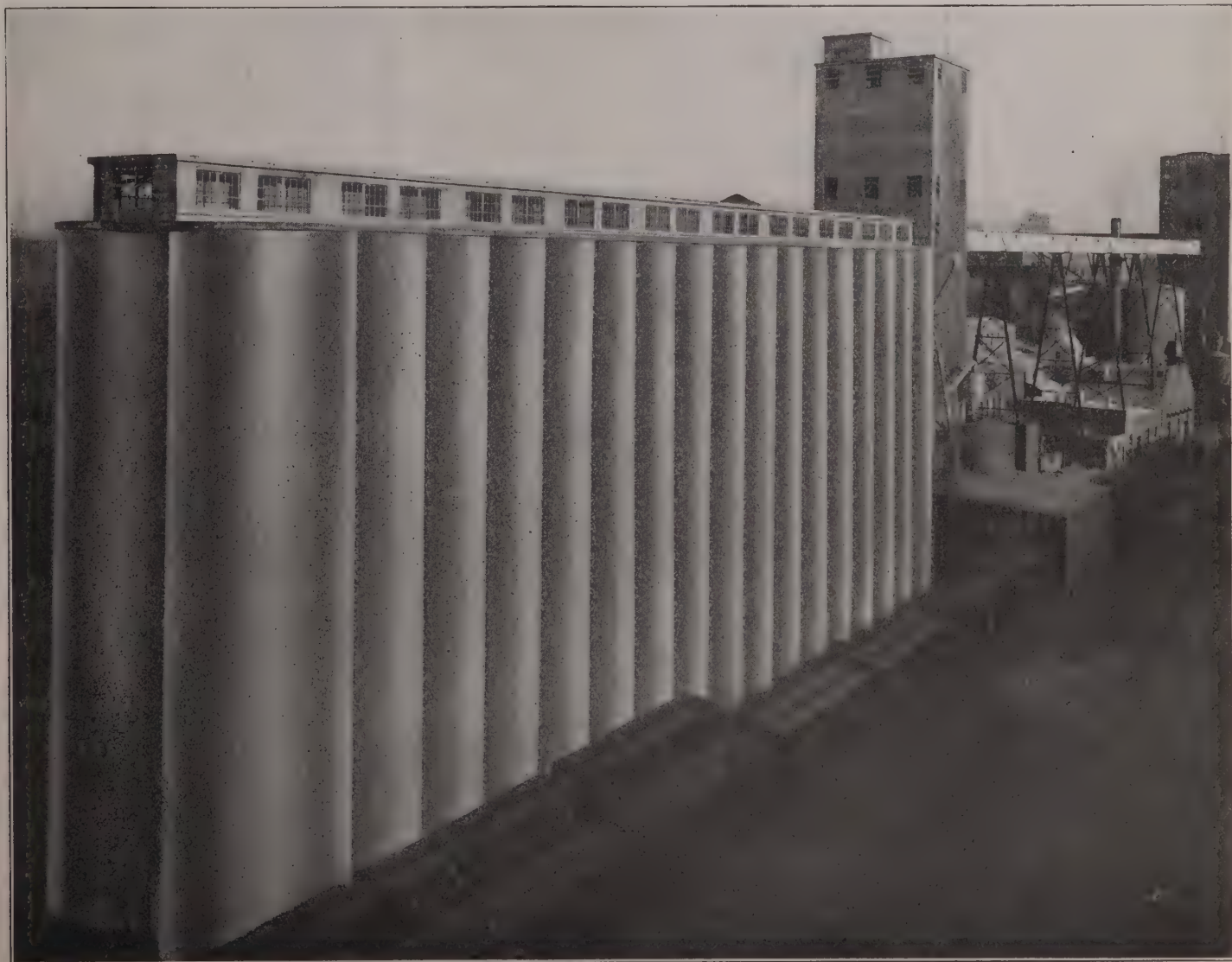
Pool Membership Not Binding.

The Supreme Court of Michigan on Dec. 3, 1929, affirmed a decision of the Circuit Court of Montcalm County in the suit by the Edmore Marketing Ass'n, Edmore, Mich., against George Skinner to enforce a marketing contract.

Solicitors for the Marketing Ass'n canvassed the market area tributary to its loading stations at Edmore, Wyman and Cedar Lake, and listed those who had contracted and those who had not. Skinner's contract, like all others, provided that it should be effective when 50 per cent of the acreage had signed up. From these figures the Ass'n computed that a sufficient acreage had been obtained and gave Skinner notice that growers in excess of 50 per cent had signed.

On the 5-year contract Skinner delivered his 1925, 1926, 1927 and part of 1928 crops, but became dissatisfied and sold part of his 1928 crop and some belonging to his brother-in-law to an independent buyer.

The Ass'n brought suit to recover the penalty of 25c per 100 lbs. specified in the contract, but the courts held that the method of arriving at the acreage signed up was too vague, and that it was not proved 50 per cent had signed, there being no definite limits assigned to what was described in the contract as the "market area." —227 N. W. Rep. 681.



Storage Tanks, Working House, Track Shed and Conveyor Gallery of Spencer Kellogg & Sons 1,000,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Minneapolis, Minn.
[See facing page.]

Your Income Tax

BY M. L. SEIDMAN, C. P. A.,
of Seidman & Seidman.

This is the second of a series of articles.

WHO MUST FILE RETURNS: Must I file an income tax return? Many a time and oft, as Shakespeare would say, has that question been frantically put by a trembling taxpayer just when March fifteenth was about to greet the sixteenth. Let us see whether, through this article, all of us cannot help such a person out of the seeming misery. I am confident of our success because the rules are so very simple.

We need have just three questions answered and we have our solution. The questions are: 1. What is the amount of your gross income? 2. What is the amount of your net income? 3. Are you married or is it the market that makes you look that way (with the cynic at the helm)? Let us see the why of these questions.

GROSS INCOME: As regards gross income, the law says that every individual must file a return if his or her gross income is \$5,000 or over. In other words, if a person's salary, interest, dividends, and all other items that make up one's income, add up to \$5,000 or more, a return must be filed. Mind, it makes no difference that the expenses and other deductions "ate up" all the income and even left a loss for the year. Gross income and not net income is what counts under this requirement.

NET INCOME: We also want to inquire about the net income. That is so because another rule makes it necessary to file a return, irrespective of the size of the gross income, if the net income is above certain amounts. Here is where it is necessary to determine whether a person is single or married.

A single person who has a net income of \$1,500 or more for the year must file a return. A married person whose net income is \$3,500 or more must likewise file a return. In both cases, the fact that the gross income is less than \$5,000 would not make any difference. If the net income exceeds \$1,500 or \$3,500 respectively, a return is due.

MARRIED PERSONS' RETURNS: Marriage, being a peculiar institution, extends its peculiarities to the income tax returns of married persons. Under the old common law, the husband and wife were regarded as one, and the husband was the one. (Since the 20th amendment that, of course, would be seriously open to question.) The income tax law, to some extent, carried on this idea, except that no particular spouse is recognized as leader.

The husband and wife are regarded as a unit for tax purposes. In determining, therefore, whether the gross income is \$5,000 and the net income \$3,500, the combined incomes of the husband and wife must be considered. That is to say, if the husband has a gross income of \$4,000 and the wife of \$1,500, a return must be filed, since the total is more than the prescribed \$5,000. Likewise, if the husband has a net income of \$4,000 and the wife a net loss of \$1,500, no return need be filed (assuming that the total gross income is not more than \$5,000) because the combined net income is less than \$3,500.

However, while the combined figures are what count, it is not compulsory for the husband and wife to file a joint return. Instead, they may, at their option, file separate returns, setting forth their own items of income and deduction. Whether joint or separate returns are filed may make a great deal of difference in the tax.

AGE NO FACTOR: While age may be a criterion in gaining admission to moving pictures or having the right to vote, Uncle Sam creates no such barrier in requiring an income tax return. It does not make any difference how young or old one may be. If the income is there, a return must be filed.

This involves just one little wrinkle. Under the laws of most states, the income from an unmarried minor child's services legally belongs to the parent, unless the child has been emancipated, that is, unless the child has been given the right to go on his own hook, to use the vernacular. If emancipation has not taken place, the parent is required to include the minor's income from compensation with his own, and consider it in arriving at the \$5,000 or the \$3,500 amount.

That is about all there is to the entire subject of individuals' returns. Simple, isn't it? Now let us consider some other returns.

PARTNERSHIPS: Every partnership is required to file a return setting forth its income and deductions. The partnership, as such, is not taxed. Instead, the individual partners report in their own returns their share of the partnership profits. However, the Government calls for a return from every partnership, so that the details will be available showing how the partners' share of the profits was arrived at.

CORPORATIONS: The rule for corporations is about the same as for partnerships, in

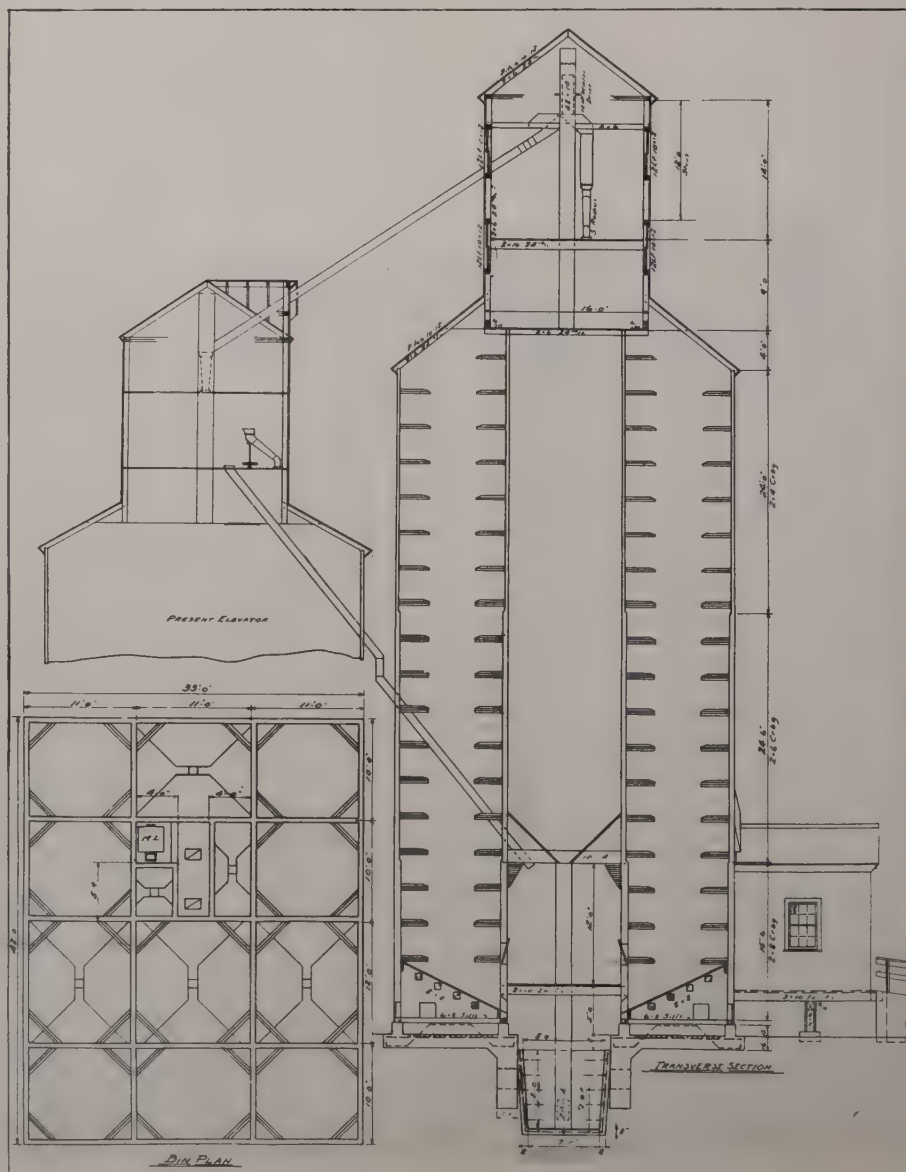
that every corporation must file a return, irrespective of the amount of its income, or to put it another way, even though it may have a loss. A corporation is different from the partnership in that a corporation is subject to tax while a partnership is not. But that difference does not change the rule about returns. Both the corporation and the partnership must file them, regardless of their profits or losses.

ESTATES AND TRUSTS: Estates and trusts, too, must file returns. For this purpose they are regarded like single persons. In other words, a return is required of them if their gross income is greater than \$5,000, or the net income is greater than \$1,500.

Now, the mere fact that a return must be filed does not mean that a tax has to be paid. We have already seen that returns may have to be made, even though there is a net loss. Furthermore, and perhaps what is more usual, though there is a net income, the exemptions that are allowed may leave nothing remaining that is subject to tax. It therefore seems right in line to discuss the question of exemptions next.

The succeeding article will, therefore, review the subject of exemptions.

Side-line sales may be made to mount at this season with telephone and personal solicitations.



Bin Plan and Transverse Section of A. Sterner & Co.'s Elevator at Jordan, Ia.
[See facing page.]

New 67,000 Bu. Elevator at Jordan, Ia.

Herewith is illustrated the new 67,000-bu. elevator just completed at Jordan, Ia., for A. Sterner & Co.

This elevator contains a reinforced concrete slab foundation and its one leg is equipped with 12x7-inch Salem buckets and driven by a 10-h.p. motor thru a Winter Head Drive. The building has twelve bins, all hopper bottomed.

The bins are 10x10 and 11x10 ft., except those over driveway, which are 12x11 ft. The outer bins run down to the ground, and four of the storage bins are on the north side of driveway. For 26 ft. 6 ins. the cribbing is of 2x6s, and for the remaining 24 ft. it is 2x4s. The building is 33x42 ft., and 91 ft. high to eaves. The cupola is 16x25 ft., and 23 ft. high to eaves.

This elevator is located alongside of the old 25,000 bushel elevator and is connected by spouting to and from the old house.

The old elevator is a frame ironclad building with metal roof. The 15-h.p. diesel engine is retained to drive the old plant, and is housed in a detached power house. Both old and new plants have anti-friction bearings.

The equipment includes a Kewanee and another air dump in the driveway using a 15-ton truck scale in the office for weighing in grain.

A Link-Belt Manlift serves the two top floors in the cupola. The workfloor is fitted with special screening bins and equipment and in the cupola is located a tri-rotor corn conditioner. A 5-h.p. motor drives the cleaner, and a 2-h.p. the compressor.

The whole building is covered with galvanized iron.

The transmission machinery was furnished by the Link-Belt Supply Co.

Jordan is located on the Omaha Railroad ten miles out of Ames. Mr. Sterner, in addition to operating this elevator, owns and runs the local lumber yard in addition to a department store at Jordan.

The house was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Importance of Meat and Milk.

Milk and meat from dairy cattle in the United States have reached the enormous annual value of more than three billion dollars; they represent 26 per cent of all farm income and contribute more than 20 per cent to our food supply. The per capita consumption of dairy products as measured in milk, increased from 42.4 gallons in 1917 to 55 gallons in 1928 and this great increase was produced by a million fewer cows.

Milk production, per cow, is still comparatively low, but good breeding, scientific feeding and proper care hold out great promise for the future.

FLAXSEED.—No doubt a good many of our readers are of the opinion that we have taken too gloomy a view in regard to the present world's supply of flax. We believe that these same readers will be interested to know that the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has just compiled figures to show that in fifteen flax growing countries the 1929 production has been only 91,705,000 bushels as compared with 122,775,000 bushels in 1928. The principal part of this 31 million bushel reduction is in the Argentine and the United States, where American crushers must look for their supplies.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Farm Grain Storage.

BY E. G. BOERNER, U. S. D. A.

The farmer should make every effort to harvest the grain only when it is in a dry condition, but when for any reason this cannot be done he can, if he has storage facilities on the farm, materially reduce the moisture content of the grain by putting ventilators in his bins and in this way increase its commercial grade. Ventilators have long been used in corncribs for drying damp ear corn in storage. Experiments have shown that ventilators when properly constructed and installed are equally effective for drying and preventing spoilage in wheat and other small grains.

Manufacturers of metal farm grain bins are recognizing this fact and are beginning to equip their bins with ventilators. The ventilators, to be effective, must extend clear thru the grain, they must be open to the outside air on both ends, and they must be spaced close together, preferably not further than eighteen inches apart. Such ventilators are effective for preventing spoilage in the grain that has a moisture content not greatly in excess of the maximum percentages permitted in grade No. 1 for each of the various kinds of grain.

The recognition of protein value in connection with the marketing of high-protein wheat has seriously complicated the work of the country elevator buyer in his attempt to pay each farmer the maximum worth of his grain. Because of the numerous kinds and grades which the country elevator operator has to handle, and because of the rush of grain to market during the harvesting season, he has great difficulty in buying and handling the wheat during that period and he is therefore not always able to bin the wheat according to its protein content as effectively as he could if the marketing from the farm were conducted over a longer period of time. By storing his grain on the farm the farmer has an opportunity to have his wheat tested for protein, and if it is entitled to a premium on account of protein he is in better shape to demand and secure the premium to which it is entitled when he sells it on the market.

Farm storage has a further advantage in that if the farmer is located at any considerable distance from a country elevator he can haul the grain from the combine or threshing machine with less labor, equipment and cost to his near-by storage bins than is the case where he has to haul it several miles to the elevator.

Most of the threshed grain produced in the Great Plains area contains more or less foreign material, and even though the amount present may be small it detracts somewhat from its appearance and its commercial value. The grain from many fields contains high percentages of foreign material, especially weed seeds. Storing the grain in farm bins gives the farmer an opportunity to clean his grain before selling it, thereby increasing its market value. The screenings that are removed make valuable feed for poultry and live stock.

Mismanagement of the Euroamerican Celulose Products Corporation is alleged in a complaint filed by 11 minority stockholders, also charging that the directors have practically transferred its business to the Cornstalk Products Company. Suit was filed in the Supreme Court, New York, N. Y., on Dec. 4, to prevent dissolution of the former-named concern, and to compel the Corn Products Co. to turn over 202,500 shares of its common stock, valued at \$8,668,750 to the Euroamerican Corporation.

Sweden: The 1929 production of wheat is estimated at 18,739,000 bushels, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. The 1929 production is 2 per cent below the 1928 production of 19,155,000 bus. but is 18% above the 1927 production of 15,835,000 bushels. The 1929 rye production is placed at 16,377,000 bus. which is 5% below the 1928 production. The following table gives the estimates of the production of wheat and rye, in Sweden, 1925-1929.



A. Sterner & Co.'s Old 25,000 and New 67,000-bu. Elevator at Jordan, Ia.
[See facing page]

Grain Market Factors

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT has authorized flour mills to import 100,000 tons of foreign wheat before June 1.

FRANCE'S final governmental estimate on the wheat crop places it at 325,000,000 bus., while Broomhall's estimate is 363,000,000 bus.

HARVESTING in Australia has been practically completed and it has been conservatively estimated that the exportable surplus will not exceed 50,000,000 bus.

OPEN contracts in corn for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade are the smallest since records have been kept, and daily fluctuations are correspondingly narrow.

AFTER EUROPE has bought all of the wheat she can purchase elsewhere, she will still need from three to four hundred million bus. from North America.—Hurlburt, Warren & Chandler.

THE CONTINUED DROP in the value of Chinese silver, now quoted at 38 cents, against a normal value of 50 is checking the importation of North American wheat into that country.

WINNIPEG SAYS that Canadian visible supply of wheat, including country elevator stocks, is now 229,000,000 bus. compared with 223,000,000 a year ago. Invisible stocks are now estimated at 15,000,000 bus., against 80,000,000, a year ago.

ARGENTINA supplanted Canada as a wheat exporting country during the year 1929. Exports from Argentina were 251,770,000 bushels, against an estimate of around 215,000,000 for Canada. In 1928 the latter country exported 365,428,561 bus.

WATER shipments from the port of Montreal have ceased for the winter and there are 13,705,000 bus. of wheat in elevators and 1,023,000 stored in boats. Total shipments from that port this year have amounted to only 90,197,000 bus. against 210,908,000 in 1928.

THE WORLD WHEAT CROP outside of Russia and China appears to be about 3,415,000,000 bus. and the disappearance for the season is likely to be about 3,650,000,000, thus reducing the world's carryover at the end of the season about 200 million bushels below what it was at the beginning of the season, according to the U. S. D. A.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION in the wheat trade just now is whether the export demand will follow the advance. Some observers are of the opinion that this will stampede foreign buyers, but we really do not see any logical reason why it should be so. Our view on the market is that \$1.35 for May wheat is too high, judged on a supply and demand basis.—S. C. Harris.

THE KANSAS State Agricultural College predicts higher wheat prices during the next 30 or 40 days and says the usual trend from December into January or February is upward. Lack of competition, due to the freezing up of the Great Lakes, and practically no shipments from either Argentina or Australia, making the United States practically the only large source of supply, are held responsible for this situation.

M. K. BENNETT of Leland Stanford University, Cal., has compiled figures indicating small European wheat requirements for this crop year. He says requirements are probably smaller than for the past 7 years, with the possible exception of 1925-26, when net imports were 491,000,000 bus. According to his figures, supplies are available to supply around 725,000,000 bus. without reducing outward carryover in North America even to average level. Good quality of European crops, heavy inward carryover and notably large crops of rye, corn, barley and oats are given as reasons for expecting small requirements. This does not take into consideration the non-European requirements.

A CABLE from Buenos Aires is to the effect that much of that country's wheat is light weight and will have to be mixed with large quantities of heavier grain to come up to European requirements.

EXPORT of several trainloads of grain from Russia are reported from Riga, Latvia. Details are missing but as white bread is said to be practically unobtainable, politics or financial needs are considered responsible.

Market Factors.

In spite of the fact that Moscow is reported to be on "rigid starvation ration cards," a New York message dated January 3 was to the effect that Russia had sold a cargo of wheat to Genoa.

The Farm Board is now said to be watching the corn markets and if prices go very much below present levels, action looking to "stabilization" is expected.

Kansas Farmers put out a record acreage of winter wheat last fall, the total being 12,687,000 acres or 240,000 larger than the previous record made in 1926. A December condition of 92 per cent is the highest since 1918. Evidently they are after the Farm Board's money.

A reduction of 179,000 acres in Missouri's winter wheat sowing last fall was not due to any desire upon the part of the farmers to cut down their acreage, but was caused by such dry weather during much of July and August that plowing could not be done.

A council of Commissars in the U. S. S. R. has issued a decree ordering the acreage sown for next harvest increased 11 per cent *plus an increase of 8 per cent in the average yield per acre*. The weather man has not been consulted.

The first estimate of the area sown to winter wheat in Rumania for harvest in 1930 is 6,549,000 acres. This is a decrease of 12.2 per cent from last year, and is the smallest since 1926.

Argentine estimates of wheat production range all the way from 143 to 175 million bushels, with the government figures the lowest. *The Times of Argentina* frankly acknowledges that the government's methods of estimating production, based solely upon acreage planted and yield per acre lack much of being accurate.

Statistician Nat Murray says: "Commercial wheat stocks of the world on January 1st when compiled will show a smaller total than a year ago. This will be the first time since July 1926 that world commercial stocks of wheat show less than the corresponding month of the preceding year. Commercial wheat stocks reached a maximum in November 1929, after a steady accumulation during the past four years. The trend now has changed and is definitely downward."

There are 1,051,000,000 bushels of wheat available for the 1929-30 season in the United States. On the basis of domestic disappearance in 1928-29 plus an average carryover there are apparently about 294,000,000 bushels available for export, of which around 80,000,000 bushels had been actually cleared by December 31, leaving 214,000,000 bushels available for export during the last half of the crop year. The clearance of such quantity of wheat seems an impossibility, although there was one year when around 200,000,000 bushels were exported between January 1 and June 30.—*The Economist*.

New French wheat protective measures have been approved, permitting the ministry of agriculture to raise wheat duties by decree, permitting the government to modify the milling tax, assuring more severe regulation of the temporary admission of wheat from abroad and permitting governmental regulation of the percentage of foreign wheat milled. France will restrain American importations if U. S. tariffs on French-made goods are unfavorable.

When to Sell Wheat.

The question of when to sell cash wheat is one that is asked many thousands of times every year, and the answer naturally is, when it can be sold at a profit. As those who have studied the problem know, there are many factors that influence prices, and no hard and fast rule can be laid down.

From a statistical standpoint, May is the best month in the year in which to make sales, for during the past 60 years it has hit its peak price ten times in that month against eight in December, February and April, six in January and September, five in October, four in June and August, three in July, and one in November and March. In three of these 60 years the same high point has been attained in two, three or four different months, and in making the above comparisons each of these months has been credited with the high.

It will be noted from these figures that the high point was reached 37 times during the first 6 months of the calendar year and only 27 during the second half, but that in itself means nothing, for shrinkage, deterioration and the carrying charge might have more than made up the difference in price between fall and winter sales and those made after Jan. 1. The figures also show that under the law of averages it is as good to sell in November as in March, as good in September as in January, and as good in August as in the following June.

Furfural, a plastic substance made from oat hulls and suitable for use in manufacturing door knobs, penholders, bases for radio tubes, ink stands, varnish, electric fixtures, airplane parts and telephone mouthpieces has been developed. The Quaker Oats Co., in preparing oats for breakfast cereal, is now producing 50 tons of furfural daily, which is being used in making varnishes and plastics. An ash tray, a cup and other articles which were made by mixing furfural with cornstalk flour and carbolic acid were recently exhibited. The industrial chemists of this company were the pioneers in utilizing this waste.

Decreasing Wheat Acreage.

Much has been written and a lot more has been said, in recent months about decreasing this country's wheat acreage so that production and domestic demand will be more evenly balanced. That is an essential part of the debenture plan and it has been advocated by President Hoover, Chairman Legge and Secretary Hyde.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, however, say they have millions of acres of land that cannot be successfully used for any other purpose. In the spring wheat section of the northwest, the same plea is made and in both the northwest and the southwest it is apparently felt that the reduction should be made in the soft wheat states east of the Mississippi River, and in the South.

In these two regions there are twenty-two states that grow wheat in commercial quantities and their total production this year was 179,031,000 bushels. This was only 22 per cent of the total for the country as a whole and if every farmer in these twenty-two states had voluntarily cut his acreage 10 per cent it would only have reduced the total by about 18,000,000 bushels.

So small an amount as that could have made but little difference in prices, but it would have made a great deal of difference to many small flour mills in the territory involved. Furthermore it might have made a world of difference to the farmers.

If the land had been given over to other crops, local gluts would naturally have followed and if nothing had been substituted, a large crop of noxious weeds would have been the farmer's reward.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

Montpellier, Cal.—We are planning on building a country elevator of about 20,000 or 30,000 bus. capacity.—Cathcart & Rouse.

CANADA

Robsart, Sask.—The Western Grain Co.'s elevator here burned recently, together with 20,000 bus. of wheat.

Vancouver, B. C.—John B. Craig, a past pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and also of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, has associated himself with the Hall Co., grain and stock brokers of this city.

Vancouver, B. C.—R. F. McD. Russell, chairman of the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners, is quoted as prophesying that \$12,000,000 will be expended in construction work at this port, which will possibly include additions to the grain elevator.

Ottawa, Ont.—A sec'y for the Board of Grain Commissioners is being sought by the civil service commission, a vacancy in that office having been occasioned by the promotion of the former sec'y, F. J. Rathbone, to the position of assistant commissioner at Ft. William.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange held its customary festivities on the trading floor on Dec. 31. The Army & Navy Veterans' Brass Band and the Winnipeg Police Band furnished music, members of the grain trade contributed humorous numbers and exchange members and employes joined in a songfest led by the Grain Exchange Serenaders.

Lethbridge, Alta.—The Ellison Milling & Elvtr. Co., Ltd., has completed its 60,000-bu. elevator here, which is the first unit of a proposed 200,000-bu. plant. The machinery is not entirely installed, but that work will be completed before the next crop season. The Ellison company operates 20 elevators in the southern part of this province.

Toronto, Ont.—The Board of Grain Commissioners in session here Dec. 18 listened to arguments for and against an increase in tariff rates on the part of eastern elevator companies, who asked an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a bu. per month on storage rates, and then adjourned without giving a decision. The increase was opposed by the wheat pool and by various milling companies.

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., has gone into the commercial feed business, which step it was contemplating when it erected its up-to-date feed mill by the side of its new 2,000,000-bu. elevator on the waterfront here, and under the name of "Master Feeds" it is manufacturing a full line of poultry and stock feeds. The new mill is fully equipped with the latest word in machinery and has a daily capacity of several carloads. The company has its own chemical laboratory, also. The plant has been so constructed that it can be extended when increasing business demands it.

Ft. William, Ont.—S. M. Capon, who has been acting as chief weighmaster of the Board of Grain Commissioners since the retirement of J. G. White, has been officially appointed to that position, with head office in this city. The position is one of considerable importance, since the chief weighmaster has complete supervision of the scales and weighing of grain in all the terminal elevators in the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver. Mr. Capon was weighmaster of the Port of Vancouver for several years, until last May, when he came to this city in the capacity of acting weighmaster during the temporary illness of Mr. White.

COLORADO

Amherst, Colo.—The elevator of Paul Reimer was slightly damaged by fire on Dec. 26.

Denver, Colo.—Fred Smith, local manager of the Herbert M. Welsh Grain Co., received a summons, on Dec. 24, to the bedside of his mother, who is 83 years old, at Dodge City, Kan., and left here that day.

Loveland, Colo.—The Loveland Flour Mills have installed a new roller for barley and oats, and will do custom rolling, also make a new rolled feed for cattle. The new equipment is capable of rolling 3,500 pounds per hour.

Delta, Colo.—Guy Blair's grain warehouse here burned early in January; loss about \$6,500; partly insured. A carload of grain sacks and 4,000 bus. of grain were destroyed. The grain was the property of the John Mack Feed Stores Co. of this city.

ILLINOIS

Carthage, Ill.—Thomas Callihan has installed a hammer mill.

Aledo, Ill.—The Mercer County Feed Mill has installed a new oats huller.

Champaign, Ill.—The local office of P. H. Schifflin & Co., Inc., is to be closed.

Platt (Bement p. o.), Ill.—The Bement Farmers Grain Co. is fitting out its elevator with motors.

Roseville, Ill.—A. W. Brown has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Woodson, Ill.—A building used as a storehouse by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here burned early Christmas morning.

Joliet, Ill.—The local office of P. H. Schifflin & Co., Inc., under the management of R. T. O'Neill, will continue to be maintained.

New Douglas, Ill.—We are investigating the merits and demerits of adding a soy bean oil mill unit to our plant.—Prange Milling Co.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of this section will meet in the I. O. O. F. hall in this town at 7 p. m., Jan. 9. There will be "eats" as usual.

Galva, Ill.—The Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s office was entered by burglars recently who knocked the combination off the safe and escaped with \$55.

Morrisonville, Ill.—Louis Rittger, manager of the Morrisonville Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, died at his home here on Dec. 19. He is survived by his widow.

Decatur, Ill.—The Hight Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: J. C. Hight, William Hight, W. I. Moore; to handle grain, seed and feed.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory will be held at McBroom's Restaurant here Jan. 8, at 6.30 p. m., at which time dinner will be served.

Mansfield, Ill.—A. J. Moulton, manager of the Federal Grain Co., Inc., died of tumor on the brain, Dec. 15, at a hospital in Champaign, after an illness of two months. His widow and one son survive him.

Van Orin, Ill.—We remodeled our frame house and covered same with iron last November, also added a new three phase 15-h. p. motor to our leg in the concrete house.—Van Orin Elvtr. & Sup. Co., W. E. Kitzmiller, mgr.

Albion, Ill.—The Albion Milling Co. recently installed an electrically driven hammer mill and a feed mixer and will in the near future engage in the manufacture of feeds in addition to its flour manufacturing business.

Alton, Ill.—The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. has bot property adjoining its plant here which will be the site for additional grain storage. Plans are not as yet completed, but it is reported that the addition will have a capacity of approximately 200,000 bus.

Hebron, Ill.—The Turtle Valley Farms, a Wisconsin syndicate which operates a feed business in Walworth and other Wisconsin cities, has bot the Hebron Milling Co.'s feed mill and business here. It is said that the new owners will improve the property and add to the equipment.

Morrisonville, Ill.—John J. Murphy of Springfield, a former well known citizen here, having been manager of the Morrisonville Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator some years ago, has been appointed manager of that elevator to take the place of Louis Rittger, deceased. Mr. Murphy took charge Dec. 21.—Chet Kneirim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Macomb, Ill.—Grain men of this vicinity will held a meeting on Jan. 10, starting with dinner at 6:30, in the LaMoine Hotel here. This meeting takes the place of the one scheduled for Dec. 18 but which weather conditions broke up, and is for the purpose of getting better acquainted and talking over the problems confronting the grain trade today.

Bloomington, Ill.—Henry Thobro, former Bloomington grain dealer, died on Dec. 17 at his home in New Smyrna, Fla., at the age of 78 years. Before coming to Bloomington he was in the grain business in Chicago and a member of the Board of Trade. In 1898 he associated with the late Harry Newell and opened a grain brokerage office here. He retired from business 20 years ago.

Woodland, Ill.—The Woodland Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has bot the grain and coal business here of C. O. Cavitt, including the elevator, office building, engine house and coal bins, at the reported price of \$6,000. Mr. Cavitt has been in business here for 33 years, and is well known and popular thruout the community. Squire Cavitt, who represents the Chicago grain brokerage firm of E. J. Feehery & Co., at Milford, is the son of C. O. Cavitt.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Collins Grain Co. with one elevator here, two in Hayes and one in Galton, and the Tuscola Grain Co., having two elevators here, were consolidated late in December, the new company to be known as the Douglas County Grain Co., with O. A. Collins as general manager, W. A. Hopkins manager of the Tuscola branch, Fred Rose manager at Galton and Will Reeder manager of the Hayes elevators. J. E. Collins, father of O. A. Collins, is retiring from active management, after having been in the grain business in this county for 33 years, and is turning over the active management of his interest to his son. Ernest Orndorff, of Mattoon, and W. A. Hopkins, of Tuscola, were the owners of the Tuscola Grain Co., and Mr. Orndorff is also retiring from active management of the business. The Douglas County Grain Co., with the six elevators it controls, is reported to represent an investment of about \$100,000.

CHICAGO NOTES.

John H. Holden has retired from the firm of Babcock, Rushton & Co.

Ainslie J. Bell recently became associated with Harris, Upham & Co.

Wm. C. Karlson has become a general partner of Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fred S. Holloway has become a partner in the firm of Chas. A. Peck & Co.

Edward Wise has retired and Seymour M. Altenberg has joined J. S. Bache & Co.

DeForest Hulburt, S. J. Smith and G. M. Benson became general partners of Hulburt, Warren & Chandler on Jan. 6.

William B. Bosworth was recently appointed assistant sec'y of the Board of Trade, succeeding the late Walter S. Blowney.

R. Arthur Wood, pres. of the Chicago Stock Exchange, became a general partner of Clement, Curtis & Co. Jan. 1. Irving E. Marcus and Joseph R. Kessler, employes of the firm, were also admitted as general partners.

Harold Barclay has become associated with Swift, Langill & Henke, which firm has just moved its offices to 163 W. Monroe St.

Credit for fostering the extension of soy bean inspection is due H. H. Whiteside, federal supervisor, and not to his brother, as erroneously stated.

The unit of trading in stocks on the Board of Trade has been changed to 50 shares by the directors on recommendation of the securities com'te.

Ralph Fordon has been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade on account of the receivership of his firm, Backus, Fordon & Co.

Thompson & McKinnon have announced that James A. Kierman and Henry T. Hermes have become partners in the company and that Joseph H. Vaill has retired.

Walker P. Hall has been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade on account of the insolvency of his firm, Roberts & Hall of Cincinnati, O.

Jas. L. Cooke has retired from business, his firm of J. L. Cooke & Co. being merged with Chas. D. Robbins & Co., and David A. Badenoch joining the last named firm.

The largest automatic quotation board in the world will be installed Feb. 1 in the brokerage office of Hornblower & Weeks by the Remington Automatic Quotation Board Corporation, to be operated with all others in the city from a central point by private wires.

William M. Spencer, formerly in the investment security business in Erie, Pa., has been admitted to membership in Jackson Bros., Boessel & Co. and will be located at the Chicago office. Russell T. Stern and Joseph J. Wade, Jr., have also been admitted as general partners of the Jackson company.

Oscar F. Lindman, at one time in the grain business here and at Milwaukee, and for more than 20 years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Dec. 9, aged 82 years, at Pasadena, Cal., where he had made his home for most of the time since his retirement from business in 1908. He is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters.

Alvin H. Whiteside, a member of the Board of Trade which placed him in charge of its signal corps training school upon the United States entering the late war, and where he served without pay, died during the last week of December. The drum and bugle corps of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion took part in the funeral services.

The Board of Trade directors, at their meeting on Dec. 30, sanctioned split deliveries, part of which are grain in store and part in car lots on track. Elevators here are crowded and grain has come in from the country to be delivered on sales for December. It is reported that on Dec. 31, 400,000 bus. of kiln-dried corn was brot down from Milwaukee for delivery.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include Harry B. Lake, David A. Badenoch, Jack C. Sturtevant, Chicago, and Leon Regray, of Havre, partner in the French importing house of Chegary & Co. Application for membership has been made by Edward P. Carroll, John Y. Meloy, Jr., Homer Clark Brown and Rudolph J. Kudlata. Memberships are selling at \$20,100.

An elevator of cribbed construction forming part of the extensive plant of Albert Schwill & Co., was burned on the afternoon of Dec. 30, with 200,000 bus. barley, 200,000 bus. oats, 75,000 bus. corn and a little wheat. Loss, nearly \$1,000,000; insured. Workmen who tried to put out the fire were severely burned by a dust explosion that followed, and one, Peter Clausen, has since died. The loss has not yet been adjusted, and arrangements for rebuilding have not yet begun.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for January has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 6% per annum.

Frank M. Rosekrans, Jr., who has been associated for the last three years with his father, F. M. Rosekrans, in the Bertley Co. (of which the elder Rosekrans is the head), this city, has resigned his position with that company to accept the management of the Lake States Feed & Grain Co., Inc., at Minneapolis, a recently formed subsidiary of the Consolidated Feed & Grain Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y. The many friends of Mr. Rosekrans in the trade wish him success in his new undertaking.

INDIANA

Dale, Ind.—The Kopp Feed Store is now operating its new hammer mill and is doing grinding for the trade.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Bashore Feed Store & Hatchery contemplates installing a large electric hammer mill in the near future.

Ladoga, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana is said to have taken an option on the grain elevator of Ashby & Ashby at this point.

LaGrange, Ind.—It is reported that a new farmers co-operative elevator is to be built here some time before March, including a poultry and dairy feed manufacturing plant.

Kingsbury, Ind.—Have just completed covering mill with metal and installed new Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill, direct connected, 50-h. p. motor and magnetic separator.—Holmes Supply Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—“Lest we forget” it is mentioned again that the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its mid-winter convention in this city, in the Board of Trade Library, on Jan. 23 and 24.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Edward E. Highman, pres. of the Home Mill & Grain Co. of this city, had a triple celebration on Christmas—he was 78 years old on that day and it was also his 55th wedding anniversary.

Frankfort, Ind.—Charles R. Cox, who was connected with the Sims Milling Co. here for many years, died recently from a complication of ailments. He was 65 years of age. He is survived by his widow.

Evansville, Ind.—The Mead Johnson Co. here enters the new year with 300 persons on the payroll, an increase of 50 over the corresponding period of last year, it was announced by E. Mead Johnson, Jr., vice-pres. and general manager.—W. B. C.

Ligonier, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has leased the entire property formerly known as the Weir & Cowley Lumber & Coal Yards here, and now handles, besides grain and feed, coal, lumber, wood, fertilizer, fence, tile, cement, lime, plaster, etc.

Fort Branch, Ind.—James Runcie, well known grain dealer and elevator man, was killed by a passenger train here on Jan. 2. For many years he was associated with the old John Hubbard Seed Co., Evansville, and later for several years operated a grain elevator at Fort Branch. He is survived by a family.—W. B. C.

South Whitley, Ind.—We lost our plant Aug. 9 and have just finished rebuilding. We have a modern plant built of wood covered with iron. The Reliance Const. Co. put up the elevator. Our plant is a combination of grain and feed plant. We do not make a brand of feed, as we feel a nationally advertised article will sell better and give better satisfaction. However, we mix and grind feed as per the customer's wishes. We also handle coal, fence, drain tile and farm supplies in addition to the grain and feed business.—Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., L. R. Rumsy, mgr.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Central States Elvtr. Corp. has filed incorporation papers; capital stock, \$500,000; it is sponsored by the Central States Grain Ass'n, Inc. (which is the successor of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Ass'n, otherwise known as the Wheat Pool), affiliated with the National Grain Corp. Offices of the Central States Elvtr. Corp. will be maintained in headquarters of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation in the Lemcke Bldg., this city. The corporation will acquire and operate elevators, storing and shipping equipment in various points thruout the state where county units of the Indiana Farm Bureau are not able to acquire them, and will handle grain for the Central States Grain Ass'n and for local units of the farm bureau.

Memphis, Ind.—The Eberts Grain Co. has bot a direct-connected Blue Streak Custom Mill.

Sloan, Ind.—The Sloan Grain Co.'s office, W. W. Crane, manager, burned at 9 o'clock p. m., Dec. 23, and threatened the elevator, but the timely arrival of a N. Y. Central freight train, that stopped on a siding and threw water from the engine upon the elevator, saved it. A defective flue is believed to have started the fire. All the office equipment and the books were lost. There was no insurance.

IOWA

Whiting, Ia.—The South Side Elvtr. Co. has bot the coal business from Dan Davis and will now handle coal.

Charles City, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange Co. has put a new steel roof on its elevator. John Heit is manager.

Pierson, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed an oat huller having a capacity of 100 bus. per hour.

Killduff, Ia.—The Killduff Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned early in the morning of Dec. 24; loss estimated at \$5,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Jan. 28-30.

Madrid, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. is erecting a new office building, to be 16x24 feet, just west of the present office site.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The local office of P. H. Schifflin & Co., Inc., under the management of H. C. McReynolds, will be maintained.

Alvord, Ia.—Ray Buckingham is now manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, coming from Palmer, Ia., a few months ago.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—J. P. Larson has resigned as sec'y of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Larson has been in the employ of the ass'n for 10 years.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—A feed mill here owned by Elmer Rideout burned on Jan. 2 when the exhaust of a gasoline engine ignited it. The estimated loss was \$4,000, with \$1,000 insurance.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Donahue, Ia.—Rohlk & Goettsch, who are in the grain, lumber and coal business here, recently incorporated with a capital of \$75,000. A charter has been issued them. Grover W. Rohlk is pres. and William Goettsch, vice-president.—Art Torkelson.

Colfax, Ia.—Carl Tiffany has leased the Schlosser elevator here and is now in charge. A few years ago he was manager of this elevator for a time. He has replaced the old scales with a larger set, to be able to take care of all kinds of trucks.

Menlo, Ia.—C. A. Wildman, grain and coal dealer for the past 20 years here, died following an operation. He had been in poor health for several years. Mr. Wildman was born on a farm near Menlo 56 years ago. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.—G.

Spencer, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here gave a check of \$10,092 recently in payment for 14,000 bus. of shelled corn purchased from Frank Fitzloff, a farmer living four miles east of Spencer. This was only a part of the corn crop raised on the M. E. Griffith ranch near Greenville.—G.

Moorland, Ia.—T. G. Lewis, of the Mill & Elvtr. Supply Co. at Fort Dodge, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co. here and will take active charge Jan. 1, relieving Mr. Nicholson, who reports to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Blairsburg, Ia.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Bode, Ia.—S. J. Hage, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past seven years, will resign that position on March 1 to take up his residence on a farm near Rembrandt, and will be succeeded by W. C. Walker of Luther, Ia. The elevator company may put in a new oat huller in the spring.

Sioux City, Ia.—Ralph E. Mangan, former local manager for the Fleischmann Malting Co. and who, together with F. E. LeMoir, had just organized the R. E. Mangan Co., grain, was seriously injured the day before Christmas when he fell down a flight of stairs in a downtown office building, sustaining severe head injuries and paralysis of the right side. A later report states that Mr. Mangan died from his injuries.

Warning

The Associated Trade Press of 9 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, John W. Compton, Mgr., has no authority to represent the Grain Dealers Journal, the Grain World or the Price Current-Grain Reporter in any capacity.

Kellogg, Ia.—Carl Hennings of Waverly, Ia., has taken charge of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Conroy, Ia.—The Conroy Lumber & Grain Co. recently incorporated with capital stock of \$20,000; it succeeds the Hilton Lumber & Grain Co., which is discontinuing business. So far no manager or assistant has been hired but the supposition is that James Irons will be the new manager. J. E. Sterner (manager of the former Hilton company) will not be assistant manager, but will help out to get the new organization started. So far he has not made any definite plans as to the future. Will possibly look up another position as manager of farmers grain or lumber company. The new company will probably install an oat huller and grinder in the near future.—J. E. Sterner, mgr. former Hilton Lumber & Grain Co.

KANSAS

Salina, Kan.—Board of Trade members and their employees held their usual Christmas party at the new quarters in the United Life Bldg., on Dec. 21.

Wichita, Kan.—The Harold-Wallis Grain Co. is the new style of the J. R. Harold Grain Co. of this city.

Marysville, Kan.—The Hanna Poultry Co., of Blue Rapids, has bot the feed mill of John Dexter here.

Hanover, Kan.—George J. Imming has purchased the Hanover Grain, Feed & Coal Co.'s elevator and will conduct the business under the name of Serve You Grain Co., handling grain, feed and coal.

Sublette, Kan.—We have now completed our elevator and everything works fine. The name of this company has been changed to read the Co-op. Grain Dealers Union instead of the Co-op. Grain Dealers of Sublette. This change was necessary on account of the co-op. law.—Co-op. Grain Dealers Union, T. H. Keast, mgr.

Perth, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills closed their elevator here Sept. 1. Their former manager, Mr. Hazen, left for Wichita and intended to go to Texas. The Larabee elevator is open for business every day. We handle all mill feeds and flour, also poultry and dairy feeds, wholesale and retail. These two are the only elevators here.—Earl Thomas, local mgr. Larabee Flour Mills Co.

Castleton, Kan.—The cause of the recent fire at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here is unknown; the elevator was a total loss; about 2,500 bus. of grain in building; loss all covered by insurance. The plant was owned by the farmers and was leased by A. D. Layman, of Pretty Prairie, Kan.; Herman R. Graber, of Newton, Kan., and E. B. Zerger, of Castleton. E. B. Zerger was manager. The elevator probably will not be rebuilt by the farmers, but they will decide this in January.—E. B. Zerger.

Hays, Kan.—The Wheat Farming Co. has let the contract for the erection of an elevator, seed house and machinery warehouse. The elevator is to have the fastest grain handling equipment of any elevator in western Kansas. It will have a loading capacity of 2,700 bus. per hour, and will be equipped to weigh and dump a loaded 10-ton truck, and will have a capacity of about 30,000 bus. The capacity of the seed house will be 10,000 bus. An office building and machinery repair shop will be erected later.

KENTUCKY

Greensburg, Ky.—The plant of the Green River Milling Co. burned on Dec. 31.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Grain Co. plans the erection of a 150,000-bu. elevator to replace the 40,000-bu. house that burned Dec. 15, as reported in the last number of the Journal. The new structure will be of concrete and steel and as nearly fireproof as possible. It has not yet been decided whether to build on the old site or on the west side of the city near the L. & N. tracks. Contract had not been let at last report.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Charles M. Tiemeyer, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and who has carried on a grain and feed business in this city for years, will become a benedict late in January.

Baltimore, Md.—W. B. F. Hax, associated with the Hax Co., grain merchants of the Baltimore market, is back at work after a vacation of 10 days caused by a very severe cold.

Baltimore, Md.—The nominating committee of the Chamber of Commerce has named the following for directors to serve for three years, to be voted on Jan. 27: Eugene Blackford, Henry M. Warfield, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. A. Manger and Thomas G. Hope.

MICHIGAN

New Baltimore, Mich.—The A. Tosch & Sons Elevator Co. has opened a new coal yard at this place.

St. Johns, Mich.—The St. Johns Agricultural Ass'n, G. H. Brooks, mgr., reorganized as a co-op. stock company last September and changed the name to the St. Johns Co-op. Co.

Bellevue, Mich.—Thieves entered the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here late in December and made away with a large quantity of seed and flour, entrance being gained thru the office window.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The old Briggs mill, built 85 years ago and bot by the Bishop Feed Line Corp., of Indianapolis, from E. Stanley Briggs over a year ago, burned on Dec. 25. The mill was one of this city's noted landmarks.

Armada, Mich.—The Armada Elevator Co. has bot the mill and other buildings formerly owned by the defunct Armada Farm Buro. The new owners intend putting the mill into operation, in addition to their own grain and coal business.

Hartford, Mich.—Burglars entered the Gleaner elevator recently and carried away six bags of clover seed valued at \$150. Entrance was gained by prying off two boards from a shed and then forcing open a door leading to the elevator.

MINNESOTA

Slayton, Minn.—John Dahl, formerly of Windom, has been appointed manager of R. E. Jones' elevator and seed house here.

Minneota, Minn.—The Dahl Elevator Co. has erected a new feed warehouse having a capacity of seven cars, and installed a mill for feed grinding.

Rowena (Wabasso p. o.), Minn.—The Rowena Farmers Elevator Co. has installed new drive chain, belt, cups and sprockets. Cecil Danielson is manager.

Raven, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. plans to wreck both of its elevators here and erect an up-to-date one of 40,000 bus. capacity. P. A. Pederson is manager.

Anoka, Minn.—O. J. Barth is the manager of the Anoka Feed Co., Inc., the notice of the incorporation of which was given in the last number of the Journal.

Le Sueur Center, Minn.—The Atlas Elevator Co. of Minneapolis has bot the local elevator of A. O. Radke, who will manage the elevator for the new owners for a few months.

Jackson, Minn.—The Seger Grain Co. is installing an up-to-date cleaning plant which is expected to be in running order by February. This new equipment will clean all kinds of seeds.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is erecting a new feed house, 14x20 feet, and will install a feed mill driven by two 40-h.p. motors. A corn and cob crusher will also be added. The manager is O. H. Hoveland.

Haydenville (Madison p. o.), Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here burned during the night of Dec. 18. Cause unknown. This was a new house, completed about five months ago to take the place of the old house that burned last February.—William G. Meyers.

Wabasso, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. did not buy the Gabersch elevator after its fire last fall, as reported at the time, but expects to either buy one of the local elevators or build a new one soon. Mr. Gabersch still operates his elevator as the deal failed to go thru.

Hendricks, Minn.—The Hendricks Farmers Elevator Co., which has three elevators at this point, recently built a large feed house equipped with an attrition mill driven by two 25-h.p. direct connected motors, and a new office building. The main elevator was recently equipped with a new dump and grates, head drive and 10-ton scale. C. P. Christinsson is manager.



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Blood Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Craig Grain Co.

Consignments—Milling Wheat

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

General Grain Merchants

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Watson, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. here has decided to add lumber and fuel to the commodities it handles.

Owatonna, Minn.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co. has bot the W. H. Koch elevator and feed business here.

Fox, Minn.—The elevator that burned here recently (as reported in the last number of the Journal) was known as the Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.'s elevator, having been built 21 years ago by that company, but it was at this time controlled by the Matt Barzen Co. Evan O. Oie opened the elevator in August for the company and had since been in charge. It is not known whether the elevator will be rebuilt or not.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Dave Murphy, rye and durum wheat buyer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has recovered from a recent attack of pneumonia.

Recent new members of the Chamber of Commerce include Harry B. Lake, pres. of H. B. Lake & Co., grain, Great Falls, Mont.

It is reported that tentative arrangements have been made for grain storage facilities in this city by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Julius Hendel, of the cash wheat and export department of the Cargill Elevator Co., was on the sick list for about a week but recovered in time to enjoy Christmas.

J. W. Greer, who has been associated with the Marfield Grain Co., of this city, for the past 22 years, died, on Dec. 24, at his home in Excelsior, a suburb, after an illness of several months. He was 51 years of age. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

Plans are being made by the Searle Grain Co. for the construction of an up-to-date fireproof steel and concrete elevator to replace its Sterling elevator here which burned last month. It is reported that the new structure will cost approximately \$150,000 and that it will probably be completed by July.

B. B. Sheffield has resigned, effective Jan. 1, as pres. of the Commander-Larabee Corp., of this city, and in making the announcement of the intended change Mr. Sheffield said that the death of his friend, Stephen L. Cobb (which occurred in November, as reported in the Nov. 25 Journal), had left the Sheffield Elevator Co. without an active manager and he felt that it behooved him to pay more attention to his own private business interests. Mr. Sheffield's successor will be W. H. Sudduth, vice-pres. of the Commander-Larabee Corp. and his assistant for many years.

The Consolidated Feed & Grain Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., announces the formation of a subsidiary company, to be known as the Lake States Feed & Grain Co., Inc., located in this city, under the management of Frank M. Rosekrans, Jr., with offices in the Flour Exchange. The company will conduct a jobbing business in wheat feeds, feeding grains and other feed ingredients. Mr. Rosekrans has been associated with his father for the last three years in the Bertley Co., of Chicago, and has a wide acquaintance in the feed trade of the Northwest and of the central states.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

E. L. Rickel, of Salina, Kan., has bot the Board of Trade membership of E. C. Hoebel for \$8,750, including the transfer fee of \$500.

The Board of Trade enjoyed its usual New Year's party on the floor of the exchange immediately after the close of the market on Dec. 31, when an afternoon dance was given.

The Tarkio Molasses Feed Co. has started a new department at its feed mill near this city, with D. E. Peck in charge, for the manufacture of a strictly mineral feed for all kinds of livestock.

S. H. Miller has withdrawn from the race as candidate for pres. of the Board of Trade, leaving the field clear for R. A. Jeanneret, incumbent first vice-pres. The election was scheduled for Jan. 7.

It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. plans to open an office in this city and will apply for a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. The corporation is looking for a grain man who is familiar with the wheat trade of this territory to act as manager of its southwestern office.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Merchants Exchange, under the direction of C. B. Rader, sec'y, indulged in an old-fashioned Christmas celebration, having a large, beautifully trimmed and lighted tree set up on the trading floor and toy presents given out to the members of the exchange.

Mrs. E. E. Samuel, widow of Edward E. Samuel, of the E. M. Samuel & Son Grain Co., and the mother of Aderton Samuel, pres. of the Orthwein Grain Co., of this city, died in this city on Dec. 24, following a stroke sustained two weeks previously. Another son and a daughter survive Mrs. Samuel.

The Marshall Hall Grain Corp.'s new 1,000,000-bu. elevator was completed the week before Christmas—a little ahead of schedule time—and is now in operation, giving the company a total capacity of 2,400,000 bus. This new house is considered by the pres. of the company, W. T. Brooking, the most completely equipped elevator and one of the fastest working in the world. It is equipped with a new type of car dumper that can unload a car every six minutes, thus giving the plant a 200-car per day handling capacity.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—The Walsh Grain Co. has voluntarily assigned all its assets to the Montana State Department of Agriculture, as a measure of protection for the grain growers dealing with the company.

Hardin, Mont.—The Klipp Warehouse Service Co., Harry R. Klipp, owner and manager, completed the erection of a fireproof elevator just before harvest and has installed the latest in bean cleaning machinery, including a cleaner and a bean picker. The equipment can handle up to fifty 100-pound bags of beans per hour. Mr. Klipp employs 22 persons and is operating two shifts.

Edgar, Mont.—The origin of our recent fire is unknown, as the fire started at about 1 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 27. The elevator was a 40,000-bu. capacity house, with attrition feed grinder, corn sheller, bean handling equipment, two legs, cleaner, truck dump, 25-h.p. motor for drive, and other miscellaneous equipment. We figure the building was worth at least \$16,000. We carried \$10,000 insurance on the building. We had on hand approximately 7,000 bus. of wheat, 220,000 pounds of oats and barley and 50,000 pounds of beans. The grain and beans were, of course, covered by insurance (blanket insurance). We are contemplating rebuilding about a 20,000-bu. capacity cribbed elevator with a warehouse in connection. Our equipment will consist of 10-ton scale, cleaner and feed grinder. The elevator will be motor driven, with leg, or legs, driven from head, with cleaner and grinder having direct motor drives. We will want a two-speed device on elevating leg so that beans can be elevated at the slowest speed possible that will permit buckets to discharge efficiently. This to avoid as much as possible breakage of beans during elevating. We will also want belt conveyor to convey beans from overhead bins into cars so we will not have to re-elevate and load beans thru the direct spout, since this causes too much breakage. We have not let any contract or drawn up specific plans yet.—Markuson Grain & Bean Co., A. M. Markuson [associated with Salyards Grain Co.]

NEBRASKA

Allen, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently installed an electric truck dump.

Adams, Neb.—New cleaning machinery has been put in by the Farmers Elevator Co.

Burr, Neb.—The local A. B. Wilson elevator has had an electric truck dump installed.

Gothenburg, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently added a grain cleaner and conditioner to its equipment.

Oakland, Neb.—The Swanson-Anderson Co. has added an electric truck dump to the equipment of its elevator.

Pierce, Neb.—Lloyd Malone has succeeded his brother, Arthur, as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at this point.

Spencer, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator Co. has added a grain cleaner and conditioner to its equipment.

Wilbur, Neb.—A gasoline business will be operated by the Farmers Elevator Co. in connection with its elevator business.

Magnet, Neb.—The elevator of the Coleson Holmquist Co. has been improved by the addition of an electric truck lift.

Geneva, Neb.—Grothe Bros. have purchased a No. 50 Blue Streak Custom Mill for the plant recently bot from the Geneva Milling Co.

Walthill, Neb.—Co-op. Grain Ass'n, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: D. A. McQuistan, C. Hedges, P. Minton and R. Cox.

Arnold, Neb.—August Blixt, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point for a long time, has resigned.

Dorchester, Neb.—We will maintain our mill and office at Dorchester.—Grothe Bros. [Grothe Bros. sold their elevator here to the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co. as reported in the Journal's last number.]

Greeley, Neb.—P. J. Rooney and son, Harry, are opening the old Hord elevator here, which Mr. Rooney bot from the Hord Grain Co. last summer, and will store corn there for feeding purposes. The elevator has a capacity of 35,000 bus.

Maskell, Neb.—The Maskell elevator, that was closed all summer, was re-opened for the buying of grain this fall, under the management of A. R. Olson, the former owner. The Dec. 10 Journal reported that Mr. Olson had sold his elevator to N. F. Thomas, of New Castle.

Cornlea, Neb.—J. T. Forristol, formerly of Walthill, Neb., has purchased the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator here [that company having dissolved, as reported in the Nov. 25 Journal] and is now operating under the name of the Farmers Elevator Co., Cornlea, Neb.—J. T. Forristol.

Omaha, Neb.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has made arrangements for grain storage in this city and is prepared to buy No. 2 hard wheat at \$1.13, No. 1 hard at \$1.15 from the tables on the trading floor of the exchange, or to arrive, thru the National Grain Commission Co., member of the Omaha Grain Exchange. George C. Johnson, local representative of the commission company, will handle the cash trades on this market.

Geneva, Neb.—We have an 18,000-bu. elevator here in connection with the mill which we will operate. We will have the flour mill ready for operation about Jan. 10, also the feed grinding plant. We have installed a large hammer mill for custom grinding and a new 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale and Bender Truck Dump in the elevator. The flour mill is a ball-bearing, 100-barrel capacity, operated by electricity and a diesel engine.—Grothe Bros.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The New England Grain Products Co., of this city, recently became affiliated with W. N. Potter & Sons, of Greenfield, Mass., and the new company is to be known as the W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc., the incorporation of which was mentioned in the Journal's last number. Feed mills in Vermont and Massachusetts are owned by the former New England company, and stores in 22 New England towns are operated by the Potter company. Last March the Corn Products Refining Co. formed the New England Grain Products Co. as a holding company to take over a number of plants and stores operated for many years by the Charles M. Cox Co. The pres. of the new company will be R. J. Sackett; treas., C. W. Reed, and vice-pres., A. J. Smart, the first two having been with the New England Grain Products Co., and the last named with the Potter company.

NEW JERSEY

Blairstown, N. J.—A big feed firm is reported as having leased the Blairstown Mill and to be planning to operate it on a larger scale than has been done for years. This mill is a historical building here, probably the oldest in town, and has always been owned by the Blair Estate. It is in a good state of repair and is well equipped.

NEW YORK

Warsaw, N. Y.—The elevator of C. R. Van Allen burned on Dec. 25.

New York, N. Y.—Edward T. Buckley, of the Cargill Grain Co., has applied for associate membership on the Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—A fire occurred in the Produce Exchange Bldg. annex, on Dec. 19, caused by defective wiring, doing no serious damage but causing inconvenience by interfering with light and telephone service.

NORTH DAKOTA

Larimore, N. D.—Thieves gained entrance to the Farmers Elev. Co.'s elevator thru a trap door in the floor recently and stole \$22.

Granville, N. D.—The Farmers Elev. Co.'s elevator here was broken into by robbers, who entered thru the screening pit to the work floor, and made off with six sacks of wheat. When they tried to sell it the next day at Minot they were arrested.

Edmunds, N. D.—The cause of my recent fire [reported in the Dec. 10 Journal] was a stove explosion; no loss on elevator building to speak of; total loss, \$2,100; insurance \$1,500. I call my company the Edmunds Farmers Elev. Co.—E. A. Ulland.

Burt, N. D.—The Aetna Grain Co.'s elevator (formerly the J. S. Birdsall, but now owned by George Beyer) was discovered to be on fire Dec. 9, but by hard work for three hours we managed to save the building and contents. The fire started under the driveway on the entrance side. One bin next to the driveway was badly burned, but it was believed the grain was not affected. It is generally believed that a discarded cigarette did the work. Damage in all probability will be less than \$1,000.—Schleicher Elevtr., J. C. Schleicher.

OHIO

Anderson (Chillicothe p. o.), O.—There is no longer a post office at Anderson, O., and mail should be addressed Anderson, Chillicothe p. o., Ohio.

Millford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000; incorporators: H. P. Clouse, N. G. Gest, F. C. Stillings, D. Homer Graven.

Castalia, O.—A warehouse 60x50 feet has been completed by the Farmers Elev. Co. of this place, which plans on installing an alfalfa mill soon. Manager Horn is the man in charge.

Maryville, O.—Farmers of this vicinity held a meeting here in December to consider forming a co-op. grain company, to be affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. Other meetings are to be held.

Columbus Grove, O.—A co-operative grain elevator company is being organized here, about 135 farmers having already taken stock in the concern, which expects to become a member of the Ohio Equity Exchange.

Toledo, O.—The following officers have been elected for 1930 by the Produce Exchange: Pres., K. D. Keilholtz; first vice-pres., Harold Anderson; 2nd vice-pres., Charles E. Patterson; treas., E. A. Nettleton; sec'y, W. A. Boardman.

Foraker, O.—The Foraker Farmers Exchange Co., which sold at receivers' sale Nov. 18, has been taken over by George W. Kraft, the former pres., and is being operated by F. G. Sprang, the former manager. The new business will be known as the Foraker Grain Co.—Foraker Grain Co., F. G. Sprang.

Bellefontaine, O.—The report that the J. J. Curl Co. of Marion, O., had bot the Colton Bros. mill and elevator is an error as I own the building and ground and lease it to Dwight L. Downing, who sold out the feed business and also subleases a part of the building to the J. J. Curl Co. I have been located here since February.—Yoder Grain Co., per J. Arch Yoder.

Cincinnati, O.—At the annual election of the Board of Trade, held on Dec. 27, Robert Lee Early was chosen for pres.; A. M. Braun, 1st vice-pres.; F. F. Collins, 2nd vice-pres.; Frank J. Currus, sec'y, and Max Blumenthal, treas. New directors are as follows: Walter O'Connell, George Wirth, Fred B. Edmands, Bernard Horning. The other directors are: Elmer Heile, Ralph H. Brown, Fred W. Scholl, Trimble McCullough, A. E. Lippelman and Henry Nagel.

Circleville, O.—John W. Eshelman & Sons, of Lancaster and York, Pa., reported in the Nov. 25 Journal as having bot the property of the Circleville Mill & Elevtr. Co. here, are equipping the local plant as a complete feed mixing unit, which will produce all the mixtures now being manufactured at Lancaster and York. It is also planned to install crushers to crush cottonseed cake and oil cake. An oat hulling machine will enable this plant to manufacture its own oatmeal goods. Oil will be extracted from soy beans also. The present storage capacity of this plant is 140,000 bus. and it has a corn drying capacity of 1,000 bus. an hour.

Oak Harbor, O.—The Emery Thierwechter Milling Co.'s plant burned at 7 o'clock p. m., Dec. 21; loss to buildings estimated at \$150,000 and to contents at \$25,000; partly insured. The fire is believed to have started in the corn drier, which became overheated. The elevator and mill both burned, the office, which was separate from the mill, being the only part of the plant that was saved. Nearly \$20,000 worth of grain was lost. This business has been conducted by Edgar and Morton Thierwechter since the death of their father, the founder of the business, about a year ago. Edgar Thierwechter is pres. of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n and a member of the Toledo Produce Exchange. The feed plant and warehouse will be rebuilt immediately.

OKLAHOMA

Wakita, Okla.—The A. E. Green Produce Co. recently installed a mill for custom feed grinding.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Bob White Flour Mills new concrete 250,000-bu. elevator has been completed.

Alva, Okla.—The metal stack on the mill of the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation was blown down on Dec. 17.

Pond Creek, Okla.—A 10,000-bu. grain elevator has just been completed on the G. W. Halcomb farm nine miles from this town. It is one of the largest farm elevators in this part of the state and is up-to-date in every way.

Manchester, Okla.—The Blackwell Mill & Elevtr. Co. (the local operating name of the Midland Flour Milling Co.'s plant) has completed its plans for rebuilding its plant here, burned late in November as reported in the Dec. 10 Journal. The new plant will be larger than the old one. Fred Smith is manager.

Hennessey, Okla.—The Star Mill & Elevtr. Co., Inc., has let the contract for the construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator here, work to begin Feb. 1. The new elevator, to be of concrete, has been under contemplation for some time, and the plans for its construction were hastened by the burning of the old frame elevator in September.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Shannon Grain & Seed Co. recently installed \$3,500 worth of new equipment, including an electrically operated sheller, corn chop grinder, hammer mill, cube-cut corn machine and mixer, and within the next six months will add 15 new feeds to its output, which now comprises 12 different feeds. L. D. Shannon, owner and manager, is quoted as saying that at the present rate of business the company will be forced to enlarge its capacity within six months.

Tulsa, Okla.—The capacity of our elevator and warehouse on the Midland Valley tracks is 25,000 bus. of grain and the warehouse 15 carloads of sacked feed or seeds, and the Johnson & Sons elevator, which we bot recently and which is located on the Frisco tracks, has a capacity of 10,000 bus. and 10 carloads of sacked feed and seeds. Our recent purchase will be remodeled especially as a seed cleaning plant and a mixed dairy and poultry feed plant, and we will operate both elevators. The officers of the company are J. W. Binding, pres.; L. J. Orth, vice-pres.; C. R. Binding, sec'y and treas.—Binding-Stevens Seed Co.

Medford, Okla.—C. H. Mott, feed dealer at this point, recently put in milling equipment.

Enid, Okla.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s huge elevator here was the scene of an explosion at 7:45 a. m., Jan. 1, in which one employe, Robert Mizar, was killed and three others injured, tho not seriously. The explosion, believed to have been caused from dust, occurred in the basement, blowing out the windows, followed a stairway up the shaft to the top of the headhouse, tearing out the windows there and bending the steel window frames, also blowing out large pieces of concrete. The shock was felt for miles away, some thinking it was an earthquake. At last report the monetary damage had not been estimated, but it will amount to thousands of dollars. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion but it was not serious and was soon bot under control. The office and warehouse were not damaged by the explosion. A large quantity of wheat was stored in the elevator, which has a capacity of 2,500,000 bus.

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER.

A new concern here is the Grain Brokerage Co., of which C. A. Polson is pres. and manager.

The Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city Jan. 23-24. An attendance of 300 is expected.

The Hardeman-King Co., feed manufacturer of this city, has approved plans for increasing its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000, for the purpose of expansion. The pres. of the company is Cecil T. Hardeman.

The Superior Feed Mills Co. has started work on its \$50,000 expansion program, a three-story mill building being now under construction, which will increase the capacity of the plant almost three times. A warehouse will also be built. B. D. Eddie is manager.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—A banquet was given to the employes of Logan & Bryan by the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n a few days before Christmas, to show appreciation of the services rendered by that company in furnishing quotations to the grain trade of this city.

Pullman, Wash.—A grain-growing and marketing short course is to be given at the State College of Washington Jan. 13 to 17. The bulk handling of grain will be discussed by E. N. Bates, of San Francisco, with the grain division of the bureau of agricultural economics of the U. S. D. A.

Portland, Ore.—The Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n, for the purpose of becoming more active in feed work, at a recent meeting appointed a com'te, thru its vice-pres., Vernon Burlingham, who presided, as follows: J. J. Denson, Carlton; H. J. Elliott, Perrydale; W. C. Theda, Hillsboro; L. Bushman, Springfield, all of Oregon.

Bonniers Ferry, Ida.—John Sherman, who retired from partnership with R. E. Clapp in the Bonniers Ferry Grain & Milling Co. about a year ago, died unexpectedly of heart failure, Dec. 3, while reading a newspaper in the company's office. He had been suffering from heart trouble for several years, but for several weeks past had seemed in unusually good health. He is survived by his widow and one daughter. At the time of his retirement a year ago, his interest and that of Mr. Clapp also were bot by Thomas Lavin, Mr. Sherman's brother-in-law.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has sent out a bulletin as follows: "Portland Merchants Exchange Bag Rule.—Wheat delivered in sacks shall be in sound, standard wheat sacks in good condition and not branded. (Branded means commodity marked.) Seattle Merchants Exchange Bag Rule.—Turned, bad order or commodity branded shall be subjected to a discount of 3 cents per sack." Regarding weighing charges to which interior shippers are liable, and which should be deducted from the price paid the owner of the grain, the ass'n says: "Cars containing more than two grades or varieties are subject to a charge of 10 cents per ton on full carload for each additional lot. Carloads of part sacked wheat and part bulk wheat are subject to charge of 15 cents per ton on full carload."

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Rupert, Ida.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. has started operation of its new mill here. The company has mills also at Dexter and Hagerman, N. M., with headquarters at the last named city. The local manager of the new mill is Fred Mielenz.

Spokane, Wash.—Regarding the com'ite recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to study grain storage facilities for Spokane, the real purpose of this com'ite is to study the situation and determine just what, if any, supplementary storage facilities in Spokane would be of help to the wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest. It would be decidedly premature to predict that the work of this com'ite would result in the actual construction of grain storage facilities here. The need of these has first to be determined and then, of course, ways and means would follow that if we found a need for the storage.—W. P. Romans, sec'y Agricultural Bureau, Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry M. Edenborn, Jr., of H. M. Edenborn & Co., feed and grain firm, is recovering from an operation in one of the city hospitals.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Frank H. Baldy, supt. of the Grain & Hay Exchange for the past 14 years, resigned the first of the year. He was also traffic manager for the exchange. His successor has not yet been chosen.

Millmont, Pa.—J. H. Snook, formerly of Middleburg, Pa., has leased the Laurel Park Mills at this place. Besides the small flour mill, a first-class feed plant is operated. L. E. Yagel operated this mill for 18 years.

Bangor, Pa.—Milton Flory, pres. of the Flory Milling Co., Inc., of this city, one of the oldest flour and feed manufacturers in the eastern states, is recovering from the effects of an automobile accident in which he received a broken collar bone and other painful injuries.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harvey Campbell, a grain and feed merchant who for many years covered the counties of western Pennsylvania, buying buckwheat in large quantities, and who was a resident of Cool Springs Township, committed suicide at his home on Dec. 27. He was 70 years of age.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Platte, S. D.—The Proper Grain Co. recently installed a 5-h.p. electric motor in its elevator here.

Faith, S. D.—The Western South Dakota Alfalfa Corp. recently bot a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Britton, S. D.—The Britton Mill & Power Co. recently put in a hammer mill with a 25-h.p. motor.

Castlewood, S. D.—A 5-h.p. electric motor has been installed by A. J. Pierson in his elevator.

Parker, S. D.—F. A. Wendt's elevator has had a hammer mill with a 50-h.p. motor installed in it.

Irene, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Stock Co. has put in a new 15-ton scale at its elevator. Martin Loe is manager.

Tea, S. D.—J. P. Olson's elevator has been repainted and equipped with a new motor, and his coal sheds have been remodeled.

Tulare, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has replaced its old dump with a Strong-Scott Air Dump. The Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. did the work.—C. H. Townsend.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The National Compound Co. of this city has purchased a Cascade 4-in-1 Feed Mixer thru the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. to take care of its increasing feed business.

Wall, S. D.—John Harnden, manager of the Tri-State Milling Co.'s elevator at this point for the last 14 years, resigned, on Dec. 20, effective as soon as a successor can be appointed.

Brentford, S. D.—Fred Craneheld has been appointed new agent at the Pacific Elevator Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Bruce Carr, who plans going to the west coast to work for an oil company.

Tripp, S. D.—In a new building constructed for Ray Hirsch by the Leathers-Hurle Const. Co., a Diamond Huller Attrition Mill, corn cutter, conveyors and G. E. Motor have been installed.

Irene, S. D.—The Riley-Arneson Co. has installed a 15-ton truck scale at its elevator at this point and remodeled the house. This company operates four elevators, with headquarters at Wakonda, S. D.

Hartford, S. D.—The Baby Rice Popcorn Co., of Waterloo, Wis., has rebuilt its local plant that was burned recently, at a reported cost of \$6,000. The plant here is used to shell, bag and store the corn.

Bonilla, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., Inc., is the successor at this point to Siberz Bros. & Craig, with John Determan as manager. This same company bot the Siberz Bros. & Craig elevator at Tulare, as reported in the Sept. 25 Journal.

SOUTHEAST

Jackson, Miss.—John D'Arcy, well known to the southern trade, has been made sales manager of Gober's Great Eight Mills here.

Birmingham, Ala.—We are extending our present mill—building an additional warehouse as well as an office building. This work is well under way and new machinery bot is arriving for installation. Our improvements will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000.—Western Grain Co., E. Wilkinson, pres.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Merchants Exchange will hold its annual election on Jan. 11. Charles P. Reid is the only candidate for pres. Charles B. Stout and Harry C. Mills are the candidates for the vice-presidency.

Memphis, Tenn.—Sim F. Clark, Jr., son of the senior member of Clark-Burkle & Co., grain and feed firm of this city, was instantly killed in an automobile collision while returning from church where he had been helping to prepare for Christmas services.

TEXAS

Wichita Falls, Tex.—James E. Bennett & Co. recently opened an office in this city under the management of D. M. Perkins.

Conlen, Tex.—We added to our elevator here 12,000 bus. additional storage last month (November).—The Blotz-Henneman Grain Co.

Brownsville, Tex.—The Brownsville Feed & Seed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$2,000; incorporators: R. N. Willis, H. L. Maas, A. A. Prince.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Bewley Mills sustained slight fire damage, on Dec. 19, caused by insufficient clearance of pulley and sides of a metal elevator head.

Galveston, Tex.—Driving of the wooden piling for the sub-foundation for the structure of the new 6,000,000-bu. elevator of the Galveston Wharf Co. is about completed. Much of the excavation for the main foundation has been completed, and the steel sheet piling cofferdams which are to protect the excavation during the placing of the concrete foundations are in place. Full details of this elevator appeared in the June 10 number of the Journal.

Temple, Tex.—The Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., of Wichita Falls, joined by Frank Kell and H. A. Allen, have filed suit in this county against the A. B. Crouch Grain Co. and A. B. Crouch (recently arrested in New Zealand and returned to this country to answer charges of forging Bs/L for grain shipments) for the alleged conversion of 2,397,904 pounds of oats, claimed to have been stored with the Crouch Grain Co. during certain months of 1915 and 1916, and it is claimed by plaintiffs that Crouch refused to deliver said oats when requested by them in March, 1916. Judgment is asked for the value of the oats at that time and interest down to the present, the whole amounting to about \$47,000. Crouch is said to be free on bond at present.

WISCONSIN

Ettrock, Wis.—Mrs. William Bourne has bot Fred Fillner's feed mill at this place.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The finance com'ite of the Chamber of Commerce has determined the rate of interest for January at 6½%.

Appleton, Wis.—The Liethen Grain Co. has moved its large elevator from the old site on Richmond St. to the intersection of N. Badger Ave. and West College Ave., north of the Soo

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tracks. The new \$60,000 feed and grain warehouse under construction has reached the third story, and the work will continue thru the winter.

Milwaukee, Wis.—G. W. Winston, who has been with one of the local commission firms for a number of years, has made the following announcement: "I take pleasure in announcing that, having had 15 years' active experience in the grain business, I have now decided to form my own company. The G. W. Winston Co. has accordingly been incorporated, with offices at 373 Broadway, Milwaukee, and will engage in the handling and execution of orders for the future delivery of grain, cotton, provisions and stocks as a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the Clearing Ass'n."

Bran from cottonseed, of which a million tons is available annually as a waste material, can be converted into a valuable substance known as xylose by treatment with sulphuric acid. The first small factory to make 100 lbs. a day has been started at Anniston, Ala., under the management of Walter T. Schreiber of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Unfortunately the uses for this new white crystalline sugar are as yet undiscovered.

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Scabby Barley Control Measures Discussed at Pathologist's Conference.

Leading plant pathologists of the country held a "scabby" barley Conference at Ames, Ia., on Dec. 30, under the leadership of Dr. Dickson of the University of Wisconsin. Control measures as the remedy of the giberella infection were discussed in detail. Turning under the stubble, etc., was believed the most effective means of combatting this menace.

What Kind of Bread?

Bread, in so far as the United States is concerned, is chiefly made from wheat flour. Rye, corn, and some of the other grains are used for this purpose, but the quantity of any one of the latter so used is relatively small. Furthermore, our per capita consumption of wheat is steadily becoming smaller with apparently no chance for a change in the trend.

Naturally no one expects the Farm Board to take any radical steps toward a further boost in wheat prices, and while those recently named are only about half of what the Iowa Cost Finding Committee declared were necessary for profitable wheat production, they are still low enough to call for neither increased bread prices nor for substitution.

An increase of 5 or even 25 cents in the price of wheat will not bring prosperity to the average wheat farmer living east of the Mississippi River, but when the increase is large enough to put him on "easy street" it will be large enough to bring increased bread prices and decreased consumption.

We might easily eat more rye bread or more corn bread and we might even eat more buckwheat cakes until such time as the Board took these other grains under its protecting wings and "stabilized" prices on them, and by that time our old friend "Supply and Demand" would doubtless come into the situation and bring us right back to where we are today.

Bread is our cheapest food but less of it would be eaten in many thousands of homes if people once began to feel, through an increase in price, that they were being "stung."

France Contemplates Building Elevators.

With regard to the proposed construction of elevators in France M. Garreau-Dombasle, commercial attache of the French Government in New York, has recently received a letter from the headquarters in Paris, analyzing the costs, in which it is stated that:

According to the studies made by the engineer of rural engineering at Laon the cost of construction of these elevators, with all machinery for sorting and drying and grading to the unloading of boats by pneumatic elevators would be raised to 40 or 45 francs per hundredweight of capacity.

For the elevators of smallest capacity, where the use of reinforced concrete is not necessary, and where it is not possible to have an equipment thus perfected the probable investment would be 30 to 35 francs per 100 lbs.

Taking the average price of 40 francs per 100 lbs. of capacity the investment for 1,500,000,000 lbs. would be 600,000,000 francs. It is evident that, for the enterprise to be made possible it is necessary that the state assume part of the cost.

For a grain elevator like that which we contemplate constructing at Soissons of a capacity of 4,000,000 lbs. and costing 1,600,000 francs it would necessitate a subsidy from the state of 25%. The growers would have to furnish likewise 25%, or 400,000 francs, which would represent for the farmers a burden of 40 francs per cultivated hectare. It is truly the maximum which can be asked of these producers, from whom everyone has drawn crushing taxes. The 50% remaining should be then requested under the form of advances of agricultural credit by a loan for a long term redeemable in 30 years at the rate of 3%.

On these foundations this organization for the co-operative sale of grains would finally become possible.

One franc equals 19.3 cents U. S.

Pig Crop Smaller.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the 1929 fall pig crop for the country as a whole, showed a drop of over five per cent from the previous year.

Combining the report of the December survey with that of last June, showing change in the spring pig crop and of the present survey showing the change in the fall pig crop, the total pig crop of 1929 as reported was five and four-tenths per cent smaller than that of 1928 for the United States and three per cent smaller for the Corn Belt. These surveys, however, are of value only to the extent that changes in the pig crop shown agree with subsequent marketings. The surveys for the years 1927 and 1928, as checked by subsequent marketings, underindicated the total pig crop of the Corn Belt by about four per cent. If the 1929 surveys underindicated actual changes in the pig crop this year by the same amount, the total pig crop of the Corn Belt this year was a little larger than that of last year. Similar checks cannot be made in other regions, because of the small proportion of hogs produced that go into the commercial supply.

If the same type of ability that developed a thousand different products from coal tar were used by the chemists in making sugar from sorghum, there might be opened a new source of wealth production in the surplus grain producing states. It is not that sugar cannot be made from sorghum. It can and has been done, but no process has yet been devised by which the peculiar sorghum flavor can be removed from the sugar and the product made as white as that made from sugar cane or beets.—J. C. Mohler, Sec'y, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Campaign Against Weevil in California

In the following letter to the trade I. J. Strommes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n, asks the co-operation of receivers in a campaign against grain weevil. They are asked to report the presence of weevil to his office at Sacramento.

A number of complaints have come in on grain weevil in warehouses. Exporters, terminal receivers, millers and interior grain men state this problem is serious because of the necessity for reconditioning grain and sacks; also because of the problem this condition presents to the purchaser of warehouse receipts.

The principal interior warehousemen have been and are taking steps to eradicate grain weevil. Reports indicate, however, that there are scattered warehouses in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys which, because of the cost of fumigation, the type of warehouse construction, the small storage fees permitted, grain stored for excessive periods, etc., do not find it practical or do not desire to take necessary steps to clean up.

Our office has just lately taken the question up with Mr. W. C. Jacobsen, Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control, whose department co-operates closely with the county horticulturists. He is considering this problem; first, to find the most suitable and inexpensive present methods of controlling grain weevil; second, some practical method whereby control measures may be placed generally in effect. We have also taken the problem up with Professor B. A. Madsen, Agronomist at the University Farm, Davis. Both of these men have agreed to render a report and suggestions at an early date. If our organization merely assists in an educational campaign for weevil elimination as far as that is possible, or whether we shall take sides in future legislative efforts to enforce general fumigation or other preventative methods for weevil, the essential facts of existing conditions and present control methods should be generally known.

Our Executive Board discussed this problem at its last meeting in San Francisco, and instructed the secretary to write each grain exporter, terminal receiver and interior grain merchant, calling for their cooperation in sending this office a brief report on shipments of barley, wheat, milo maize, gyp corn, etc., received in weevily condition. This report should include the name and location of the warehouse. The Executive Board believes that through this means a comprehensive list of warehouses where weevil is consistently present will be developed for the protection of the trade. The secretary has also been instructed to report such complaint to the interested warehouseman.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers Ltd., formally opened its new \$300,000 plant at this place on Dec. 27.

SEEDS for planting purposes should not be fumigated with ethylene oxide as the vapors seriously affect germination.

F. L. TRULLINGER, who for a number of years was with the Charles H. Lilly Co., of Seattle, Wash., has bought the Portland Seed Co., of Portland, Ore.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Red Oak (Ia.) Seed and Floral Co., as a result of a suit for \$19,000 filed against C. S. Lewis and his wife, owners of the company, by H. C. Wilson, receiver for the defunct Farmers National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have operated the business for 4 years.

FARWELL LILLY has been appointed sales manager of the Charles H. Lilly Co., of Seattle. He was formerly in charge of seed sales, and previous to that was connected with the feed end of the business. H. A. Lawrence continues as assistant sales manager, a position which he has occupied for many years.

THE SALE OF FIELD SEEDS for planting which contain over one bindweed in 100 grams (about one-fourth pound) is prohibited by the Kansas seed law. At the usual rate of seeding wheat or oats this would permit the spread of approximately 300 bindweed seeds per acre, enough to take possession of the entire area planted within a few years. The seed may be scattered locally by feed grown on bindweed land. It is also scattered in the manure of animals grazed on bindweed land or consuming feed containing bindweed seed. Commercial feed, chicken feed, and screenings bought on the market frequently contain bindweed seed.—W. L. Latshaw, Manhattan, Kan.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale fields seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

THE NEW MISSOURI SEED LAW went into effect on Jan. 1, under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture. The labeling requirements are as follows: "(a) The kind of seed, and the variety; (b) the year for which packages are put up, using type not smaller than ten-point; (c) the name and address of the person or firm putting up or packaging the seeds and labeling the same."

Stripe Rust.

Stripe rust is widely distributed in Northern Europe, parts of Africa and Asia and in the Pacific Coast states and the Rocky Mountain region of the United States. It is formed on the leaves of the plant in long stripes, and if the plant is attacked early the damage may be as great as from the better known stem rust.

The provincial government of Buenos Aires reports an outbreak of stripe rust in the south territory, and estimates the damage in that part of Argentina as 30 per cent in the affected districts.

Stripe rust was first reported in Argentina this season by R. O. Cromwell, crop observer, who was dispatched from Chicago a few months ago by Lamson Bros. & Co., in view of the Argentine's growing importance as a shipper of wheat, now having risen to third rank.

The controversy still continues as to the amount of damage done, conservative opinion being deferred until the returns from the harvest fields in January.

Illinois Seed Inspection Demonstrations.

The first of a five-day series of seed inspection demonstrations that the Illinois Department of Agriculture is conducting was just held at Taylorville, Ill. Seedsmen, farmers and agricultural students attended.

Phil S. Haner, Taylorville, superintendent of the division of plant industry, planned this extension service program of the state's seed laboratory. To instruct the interested public in the importance and procedure of seed inspection, as carried on at the seed laboratories, the plant industry official had the chief seed analyst, Albert C. Wilson, and three experienced seed inspectors, speak at the sessions. Weed seeds were first brought to the attention of the gatherings.

Many of the seedsmen and farmers brought samples of red clover and other seed stocks with them to get official information concerning its quality. The chief analyst, summarizing the quality of the yields of clover seed, stated it compared quite favorably with that of other parts of Illinois.

"Seed producers would do well," he emphasized, "to have their product re-cleaned by commercial seedsmen, who are equipped to perform this service."

The removal of weed seeds, as the first step toward weed eradication was particularly stressed, a forceful campaign being waged this season in favor of weed-free farm seeds.

Seed analysis is performed at no cost whatever to the farmer. For the seed firms there is a nominal fee for the inspection of each sample in excess of five each year.

Similar meetings were held at Hillsboro, Shelbyville, Springfield, and Decatur, Ill.

The salary of the general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation is \$36,000 a year, it was revealed Dec. 30 by L. E. Webb, sec'y of the corporation, at Dodge City, Kan.

Courteen Seed Co.
Established 1892
Milwaukee



Specialize in

**ALL CLOVERS
TIMOTHY
and
ALFALFA**

Your Offers and
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INOCULATION

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For Over 33 Years

NITRAGIN — The Original Legume Inoculation for Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Clovers, Cow Peas, Peas and Beans has realized that there is no substitute for scientific fact.

Read what the U. S. Dept. of Agri. states in Farmers Bull. 1496.

It should never be overlooked that the bacteria contained in the cultures are minute living plants. Many of them will die when the cultures are kept for a long time, especially where the temperature is high and much moisture is lost by evaporation. . . . keeping it for a long time on the shelves of seed stores may easily prove harmful even to the best of culture.

NITRAGIN PROTECTS YOU

It's DATED—based on scientific fact. It's packed to stay moist in order to retain the efficiency of billions of legume germs per can.

**DO NOT CONFUSE NITRAGIN
WITH DRY DUST INOCULANTS**
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THE NITRAGIN COMPANY, Inc.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Clover Imports and Exports

Imports of red clover seed from July 1 to Dec. 15 amounted to 61,000 pounds and 1,217,100 pounds additional were to be permitted entry after having been stained. Last year during the same period 727,000 pounds were given entry and 686,700 held for staining.

During November 101,225 pounds were exported, compared with 4,480 in November 1928 and 176,714 pounds in November 1927.

During the period from July 1 to Dec. 15th, 2,268,300 pounds of alsike came in from Canada against 956,700 last year and 2,420,000 lbs. two years ago.

Seed Analysts at Des Moines.

The annual meeting of the Association of Official Seed Analysts of North America was held at Des Moines, Ia., on Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and Jan. 2. The Hotel Randolph was the official headquarters, but the meetings were held in room 303 of the city court house.

Reports of numerous committees, round table discussions, formal addresses and election of officers made up a program of unusual interest. Weed seed laws and their enforcement occupied an important place on the program, and all were greatly interested in "A Suggested Method of Seed Testing," as presented by Albina F. Musil and Mildred E. Lyon, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Seed Firms to Merge

Plans are under way for the merger of two nationally known seed firms: D. M. Ferry & Co. of Detroit, Mich., and C. C. Morse & Co. of San Francisco, Calif. Stockholders of D. M. Ferry & Co., are to vote on the proposal, recommended by the directors, on Jan. 20.

The new company is to be known as the Ferry-Morse Seed Co., with D. M. Ferry, Jr., as president and Lester L. Morse as first vice-president.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels where not otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	1,400	2,800	.....	.....
New Orleans (cars)	8	11	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago (lbs.)	921,000	809,000	1,206,000	908,000
Milwaukee (lbs.)	219,315	901,000	17,545	29,905
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	117,000	79,000	.....	.....
Duluth	401,000	72,710	448,165	438,617
Milwaukee	38,620	77,750	475	7,150
Minneapolis	403,310	601,180	148,070	168,300
Superior	139,354	118,765	103,827	15,691
CLOVER				
Chicago (lbs.)	1,746,000	1,269,000	699,000	606,000
Milwaukee	208,465	118,555	1,220,174	213,580
New York (bags) .....	.....	.....	1,191	.....
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE				
Hutchinson (cars)	233	294	.....	.....
Kansas City	625,900	675,400	338,000	338,000
St. Joseph	13,500	1,500	.....	.....

Scarified Sweet Clover Seed.

While occasionally one hears of good results obtained by sowing unscarified sweet clover seed, such practice is risky business. If weather conditions happen to be right, unscarified seed can be sown in February or March and thawing in snow or damp ground will soften the hard hull of the seed until a fair stand may be obtained.

On the average, however, a 60 per cent stand is about the best that can be expected by such a practice. Properly scarified seed will give a 90 per cent stand under the same conditions, as a rule. This is implying, of course, that the ground is properly limed or of such natural composition as to favor the growth of the sweet clover.

Registered Seed Important.

Since probably more weed seeds are spread thru crop seeds than in any other way, the value of registered seed in stopping the spread of noxious weed seeds is great, declares T. G. Stewart, extension agronomist at the Colorado Agriculture college.

"If registered seed had no other value than to stop the spread of weed seeds, all the money and effort expended to develop pure seed would be justified," Mr. Stewart says.

More farmers every year are appreciating the importance of selecting and planting clean seed, whether their crop is to be sold as seed or sold on the market for commercial use. The variety or type of seed selected and planted depends upon the market demands as well as its adaptability to a locality.

Rotation of crops as well as clean seed is a big factor in keeping a field clear of noxious weeds and in preventing grain mixtures. Registered seed planted on a clean field will produce good seed for the next year and, with correct rotation, the crop will produce good seed for at least four years. It is advisable to purchase new seed at any time a mixture of seed or noxious weed seeds appear in the home-grown supply.

North Dakota Seed Meeting

The North Dakota Seed Trade Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, on Jan. 14, 15 and 16. This ass'n was organized a year ago and W. H. Magill of Fargo was elected president, George Will of Bismarck, vice president, and A. M. Christensen of Minot, sec'y.

The Farm Board now says it will withhold help from cotton planters this year if they do not reserve enough of their acreage to provide a reasonable supply of foods and feeds for their own use.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
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Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER KANSAS CITY, MO.

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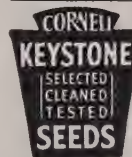
RICE SEED CLEANERS

Make separations of Buckhorn, Dock, Sorrel, Lambs Quarters, Foxtail, Carrot, Canada Thistle and other noxious weed seeds from clover and alfalfa seed.

For full information write
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All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS
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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
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BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality
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RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE OUR SPECIALTY

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SELLERS

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RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE OUR SPECIALTY

Grain Carriers

Will Draft New Rules for Distribution of Cars.

The Trans-Missouri-Kansas Regional Shippers Advisory Board has rejected the proposed rules for distribution of cars presented by a committee to replace the rules of 1923, now regarded as ineffective to relieve a car shortage.

A new committee has been named to revise and submit a code of simpler form, and is composed of Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, L. E. Webb, Dodge City; Geo. Gano, Hutchinson; A. J. Mann, Wichita; E. J. Smiley, Topeka; Walter R. Scott, Kansas City; H. L. Hartsborn, Hutchinson; A. M. Kinney, Salina; and E. H. Hogueland, Kansas City, Mo.

Enid Gets Transit Rate on Wheat.

The C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. has abandoned its contention that wheat from the Panhandle of Texas moving thru Enid, Okla., must pay the combination rate.

Much grain in past years has been routed thru Enid for export, and elevators and mills at Enid have considerable wheat in store, on which the railroad company contended for the combination rate, which is 16 cents higher.

W. L. Carney of the Enid rate bureau and E. N. Puckett, manager of the Union Equity Exchange, conferred with the Rock Island officials at Oklahoma City and showed them the injustice of the combination rate, with the result that the general freight agent at Little Rock has advised shippers that Enid will be a point for shipments under the transit tariff, so that Enid will retain its importance as a grain center.

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Record for Claim Adjustment.

A record for speed in the adjustment of claims for loss in transit on grain, grain products, and feedstuffs, was just established by the Grand Trunk System, in connection with the sinking of the lake ferry, "City of Milwaukee," which plied between Milwaukee and Grand Haven and Muskegon, Mich. This cargo of 25 cars sank during a heavy storm.

Claims were filed by the Donahue-Stratton Co., Chas. A. Krause Mfg. Co., P. C. Kamm Co., C. E. Dingwall Co. and the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co. Within 15 days most of the claims were paid.

Rail Consolidations.

The I. C. C., after ten years of study, has at last issued a tentative proposal for the consolidation of this country's railroads into 21 groups, or systems. In the plan, as at present issued, many of the terminal properties are not included and the Commission says that they should be thrown open to all users upon fair and equal terms.

The 21 systems are as follows: Boston & Maine, New Haven, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Wabash, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern, Illinois Central, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern-Northern Pacific, the Milwaukee, the Burlington, the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific.

Under the law as it is at present, the Commission cannot force the carriers to adopt its plan, which was by no means unanimous. Praise is being given by those who think they would be helpful and condemnation by those who think they would be harmed.

It will never be put into effect as now laid out, but voluntary consolidations not in consonance with the present plan are sure to be frowned upon by the I. C. C.

The Port Differentials Case.

In a report and order by the I. C. C., in docket 18715, the complaint of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce against the eastern railroads has been dismissed. This complaint charged that existing port differentials on export and import traffic to and from differential territory and the port of New York are unreasonable, etc.

The Chamber wanted increased differentials under New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and as to these, and referring specifically to grain, the Commission said:

This record shows that Baltimore has prospered under the present and long-standing differential adjustment, although possibly not to the same extent as New York. Fundamental differences in geographic and commercial advantages may account for differences in growth of population and commerce. It also indicates that both ports have lost considerable traffic, particularly grain, to the port of Montreal, and that there is little probability of any of this traffic being recovered by any United States port irrespective of the measure of the port differentials. In Rates and Charges on Grain and Grain Products, 91 I. C. C. 105, we said, at page 162:

"It is not likely that a reduction in the rates on exlake grain would have any other result than to induce a similar reduction of the rates by the Canadian carriers, which would leave the American grain in the same relative position as before, so far as Canadian competition is a factor."

In Charges for Wharfage Handling, Storage and Other Accessorial Services at Atlantic and Gulf Ports—I. C. C.—(Docket 12681, decided Sept. 30, 1929) we found that the record there before us did not warrant the issuance of an order requiring the separate publication of the constituent elements of rates to shipside. In that proceeding there was no substantial evidence tending to establish that injury was produced by the long-existing practice of publishing single factor rates to cover the entire transportation service from origin of the freight to shipside. The same may be said here. Both single factor rates to shipside and these differentials have long been a feature of the rate structure applicable to the export and import traffic through north Atlantic ports. They should not be lightly set aside in the vague hope that something else will be better. Only a substantial showing of unlawfulness would justify their condemnation. Such a showing has not been made.

Canadian Railway Extensions.

The Canadian National Ry. plans several new railway branch lines in Saskatchewan, including an 89-mile line between Melfort and Aberdeen; a 50-mile stretch from Central Butte running in a southwesterly direction; 31 miles of track from Neidpath to Swift Current, making connections with the Canadian Pacific Ry. in the latter city; a 30-mile extension of a line from Melfort in the direction of The Pas; another 50-miles from Unity southwesterly to the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary; a 33-mile stretch from Hamlin to Medstead, and a final 117 miles from St. Walburg to Bonnyville, Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific Ry. also has a considerable amount of railway mileage in contemplation or under construction, including a branch from Nipawin to the vicinity of Island Falls on the Churchill River. Several other small stretches of new lines from 25 to 30 miles in length should also be under construction in the northern part of the Province within the next 18 months. One of the proposed larger stretches will be laid down from Rose-town 50 miles in a southeasterly direction, giving the city of Moosejaw connection with the southeastern part of the Province.

I. C. C. Activities.

In 22,333, Union Equity Exchange et al. v. Santa Fe et al., the examiner recommended the Commission dismiss allegations of unreasonable and unduly prejudicial export wheat rates from points on the Spearman branch of the Santa Fe to Galveston, Tex.

In 22,219, Seele Bros. Grain Co. vs. C. & A., et al., Examiner Dunn has recommended dismissal. Combination rates on wheat from points in Indiana to Memphis, Tenn., via Chicago and East St. Louis, were attacked.

In case No. 21,966, the Duck River Grain Co. vs. the N. C. & St. L., the I. C. C. found that a rate of 38.5 cents per hundred pounds on corn from Denver, Tenn., to Athens, Ga., was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded 33 cents. The lower rate was ordered in, but reparation was denied.

In No. 22,062, Nebraska Consolidated Mills vs. St. J. & G. I. et al., in which numerous rates on wheat, flour, bran, shorts, middlings and other grain products in mixed carloads were attacked, the complaint was dismissed. Shipments originated at points in Colorado and Nebraska were milled in transit at Grand Island, Neb., and were destined to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other states.

Free Service Hampers Post Office.

A loss of \$85,461,176 was sustained by the Post Office Department in its operations for the year ending June 30. Receipts for the year were \$696,974,577, an increase of only 3 per cent, while the expenditures were \$782,408,753, an increase of \$56,000,000 over those of the preceding fiscal year.

Matter sent thru the mails by government departments free of charge cost the Department \$3,296,740. Franked matter cost \$637,379 to handle. Free registry service of the government matter cost \$237,100. Handling second class matter free in country cost \$8,781,530. The airplane service cost \$7,000,000 more than it brought in. All supplies of stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes are carried free.

It may be argued that it is immaterial whether the government department affix postage stamps or carry without charge since the government, the taxpayers, bear the expense in any event; but if the various bureaucratic activities had to show in their own accounts their cost of using the mails, the public would soon learn that some of these activities are costing more than they are worth and demand that the waste be discontinued.

Patents Granted

1,738,994. Method of Forming Spiral Conveyors. Otto N. Gredell, Kansas City, Mo. A method of producing a spiral of slitted rings including welding the opposite ends of complementary slit rings together to form a continuous ribbon having continuous plane faces and passing the ribbon thru a die to confer the pitch of the spiral.

1,740,607. Conveyor. Jas. W. Leary, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor to American Machine & Foundry Co. In a conveyor for packaging machines, the combination with sprockets having teeth formed on a non-circular pitch line, of a chain having pockets secured to and holding straight a plurality of links of the chain, whereby stability of the pockets is increased.

1,739,066. Mixing Machine. John F. Field, Owosso, Mich. A mixing machine comprising a trough; a conveyor screw in the trough; a rotatable drum coaxial with and enclosing the trough; a plurality of longitudinal plates in the drum exterior to the trough, the plates being disposed radially of the drum; angularly disposed vanes on the plates; and clutch means for rotating the drum and screw in opposite directions.

1,741,774. Dust Separator. Carl R. Houghton, Connersville, assignor to the Connersville Blower Co., Connersville, Ind. A separator comprising a chambered casing having an inlet, an outlet exhauster passage adapted to be connected to an exhauster, and an independent liquid outlet, a hollow rotor mounted in the chamber and having a hollow hub extending through the wall of the chamber and connecting the exhauster passage with the interior of the rotor, the rotor having inlet openings connecting its interior with the chamber of the casing.

1,739,072. Weighing and Packaging Machine. Stanley R. Howard, East Milton, Mass., assignor to Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Quincy, Mass. In a weighing machine, in combination, a scale, a supporting base for the scale, mechanism for feeding material to be weighed on to the scale, mechanism for discharging the weighed material from the scale, and a frame for supporting the feeding and discharging mechanism separate and spaced from the scale supporting base at the scale supporting end of the latter and for a sufficient part of the length thereof to eliminate vibration from the scale.

1,739,574. Grain Grinder. John C. Bohmker, Kankakee, Ill. In a grinding mill, a device for crushing material comprising a frame, a grinding mechanism mounted on one end of said frame, a rotary crushing member mounted on the frame, a plurality of spirally arranged peripheral teeth formed on the rotary member for crushing and conveying material, a concave mounted on the frame and a plurality of teeth carried by the concave and arranged in position to retard the conveying action of the teeth on the rotary member toward said grinding mechanism.

1,739,862. Automatic Filling and Weighing Machine. Geo. A. Robinson, Battle Creek, assignor to Johnson Automatic Sealer Co., Battle Creek, Mich. In combination, in a scale, a rough load hopper and a drip load hopper, a main power shaft means controlling the rough load hopper driven from the main power shaft, a separate shaft on which the means are mounted, means controlling the drip load hopper driven from the main power shaft, a separate shaft on which the drip load hopper controlling means are mounted, and scale controlled means controlling the operation of the shafts driven from the main power shaft.

1,740,933. Bean Cleaning Machine. Geo. W. Martin, San Francisco, Cal. In a machine for cleaning beans comprising an endless foraminous belt, a second endless foraminous belt arranged in superposed relation to the first belt and terminating short of one end thereof, a bean receiving hopper arranged at one end of the upper belt and directly over the uppermost run of the lower belt and the end thereof projecting beyond the upper belt, a manifold extending longitudinally of the belt at one side thereof, and a plurality of transversely extending discharge pipes communicating with the manifold and arranged in relatively close proximity to the lowermost run of the upper belt.

1,741,019. Rotary Conveyor. Earl P. Harrington, Youngstown, O. In a conveyor, an elongated sectional casing including a pair of semi-cylindrical sections secured together at their adjacent edges, a series of impeller blades arranged on the inner face of one section in spaced relation with respect to each other, and an additional series of impeller blades arranged on the inner face of the other sections directly opposite the respective blades of the first mentioned section, each of the blades being of arcuate shape and twisted at its central portion, the ends of each blade terminating inwardly of the adjacent edges of the respective sections, the blades being disposed diagonally with the blades of one section arranged in the opposite direction to the blades carried by the other section, the inner edge of each blade being formed with a cut-out portion, all of the blades being adapted to cooperate with one another to form a spiral conveyor.

1,740,787. Grain Cracking Machine. Delmond Sensenbaugh, Bloomington, Ill. In a machine for cracking grain, a rotary shaft, and attached cutters, a casing enclosing the shaft and cutters, comprising head portions and two side plates, a screen disposed below the rotary cutters, a hopper attached to the side plates in a manner to direct the grain therebetween, a plurality of stationary knives carried by the side plates, and disposed parallel with respect to the rotating shaft, mechanism permitting exterior manual adjustment of the stationary knives during movement of the rotary shaft and attached cutters, including supporting guideways for the stationary knives formed interiorly of the side plates, a series of bolt members embedded in the stationary knives and having their threaded ends projecting out-

wardly thru apertures in the side plates, a series of coil springs surrounding the bolts, the springs being located in the supporting guideways in a manner to apply tension upon the stationary knives, and manually operated nut portions threaded upon the projecting ends of the bolts in such manner as to control the inward and outward movement of the stationary knives.

Buzz in Motor—Fire in Elevator.

A buzz was heard in the electric motor of Wernimont Bros.' elevator at Auburn, Ia., and after the machine got hot the current was shut off to cool it.

The fuse that had blown was later replaced and the cool motor again started to drive the oat huller.

This was in the morning. At 8:30 p. m. fire was discovered in that part of the building, resulting in \$900 damage. The moral is not to depend upon running fuses for motor protection, but to use a set of overload relays such as are built into modern control switches.

Non-Freezing Solutions for Water Barrels.

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

With zero or sub-zero temperatures prevailing in many parts of the country it seems appropriate to sound a word of warning to elevator men with regard to the condition of your water barrel and bucket fire extinguishing equipment. See that your barrels contain the proper non-freezing solution, as a solid block of ice is of little help in extinguishing fire. A prominent manufacturer of fire extinguishing equipment once said, "The Iceman makes a poor Fireman," which is very descriptive, indeed.

Non-freezing solutions for water barrels can be easily prepared by the addition of calcium chloride, the amount of the latter depending upon the lowest temperature which is expected. The following table gives the correct amount of calcium chloride to prevent freezing of the solution at various temperatures:

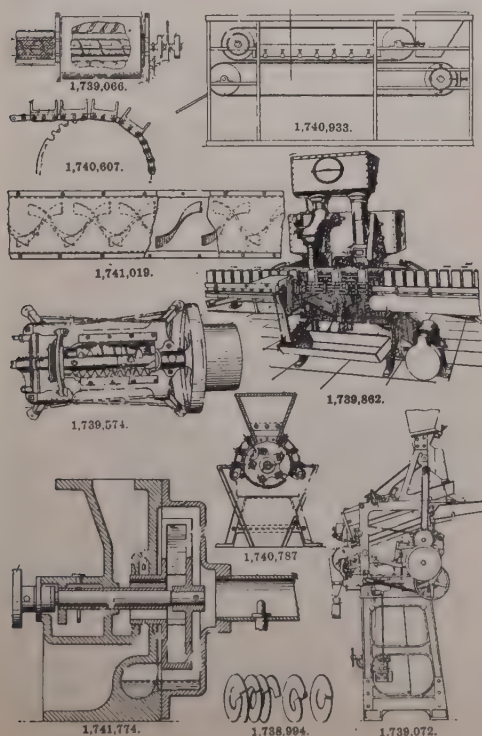
	Calcium Chloride per gallon of water
18 degrees above zero.....	2 pounds
Zero	3 pounds
10 degrees below zero.....	3½ pounds
18 degrees below zero.....	4 pounds
40 degrees below zero.....	5 pounds

To prepare the solution place the proper amount of calcium chloride in the barrel, add hot water, and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Then fill the barrel with water. If metal barrels with soldered seams are used add two pounds of ordinary lime to each barrel to prevent corrosion of the solder. The solution does not rust iron as salt water does. Calcium chloride may be secured from any large chemical supply house or write your insurance office who will gladly refer you to a dealer. Specify the grade of calcium chloride known as commercial 75%.

As a substitute for the calcium chloride, ordinary salt may be used, using from 4 to 5 pounds of salt per gallon of water for the lowest temperatures. Salt solutions, however, have a tendency to become foul and have an injurious effect on iron barrels and hoops. Calcium chloride is much to be preferred.

Every elevator operator should check his water barrels at frequent intervals seeing that they are full of non-freezing solution and that there are at least two buckets at each barrel. They are his best first aid fire fighting equipment.

L. E. Phillips of Bartlesville, Okla., has donated \$1,000 to be awarded to the best corn husker in Kansas this fall, the prize to be known as the Department of Agriculture prize.



FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

CONVERSION OF CROP.—A person who knowingly participates in the conversion of property to the extent of sharing the proceeds of such conversion, and who distributes the remainder of the proceeds to others, is guilty of conversion and liable for the value of the proceeds of the converted property.—*Penalosa State Bank v. Calista Grain & Merc. Co. Supreme Court of Kansas. 276 Pac. 70.*

GETTING RID OF COUNTY AGENT.—Where county court refused to enter into contract with former agricultural agent and home economics demonstration agent to appoint them to carry on work in agricultural extension service, under Crawford & Moses' Dig. § 1983, as amended by Acts 1927, p. 1104, No. 347, agents had no right to continue work after expiration of term for which they were appointed, and bind county for payment of their salaries.—*Smith v. Hempstead County. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 21 S. W. (2d) 178.*

VALIDITY OF FUTURE CONTRACT.—Contract for the purchase and sale of cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange, wherein it was claimed that there was no intention that any of the cotton should be actually delivered, but that settlement was to be made in accordance with the difference in the contract price on settlement date and price at which cotton was bought and sold, held valid, where it did not appear, except from procedure adopted, that dealer harbored a like intention.—*Solomon v. Newburger. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 35 Fed. (2d) 328.*

LIABILITY OF CO-OPERATIVE MEMBER.—The primary or original liability of a member for the debts of a farmers' co-operative association, organized under chapter 154, p. 300, P. L. 1920, where the charter contains no limitation on such liability, is his per capita share, figured on the basis of total membership; his secondary or additional liability is his per capita share of the liability of defaulting members, figured on the basis of financially responsible members, to an amount not exceeding his "original liability."—*Lewis v. Monmouth County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Court of Chancery of New Jersey. 147 Atl. 550.*

PROCEEDS OF CHECK IN SPECIFIC FUND.—Payee suing as cestui que trust for amount of check, charged to drawer's account and credited to account of cashier's checks by defendant bank, which issued cashier's check to collecting bank in payment thereof, had burden of tracing amount into specific fund or property in defendant's possession at time of suit brought after defendant suspended operations, though identified to point of wrongful receipt by defendant; there being no presumption that it remained in defendant's general assets until time of suspension and passed into hands of its receiver or successor.—*Hornick, More & Porterfield v. Farmers & Merchants Bank. Supreme Court of South Dakota. 227 N. W. 375.*

SHIPPER'S RIGHT TO REPAIR CARS.—Right of shipper to make slight repairs on railroad cars and recover for expenses from carrier attaches only when by doing so he can probably avert a much larger damage to himself or the carrier.—*Todd v. St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co. Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 21 S. W. (2d) 1.*

CUSTOM OF TRADE.—It is general rule that, when there is known usage of trade, persons carrying on such trade are deemed to have contracted in reference to such usage unless contrary appears, and usage is admissible to supply deficiency or as means of interpretation where it does not alter or vary terms of contract, under Civ. Code, § 1655.—*Pray v. Trower Lumber Co. District Court of Appeal, California. 281 Pac. 1037.*

Dollar Quotation Understood to Mean Cents.

Fruen Grain Co., Presho, S. D., plaintiff, v. Boyd-Conlee Co., Spokane, Wash., defendant, before arbitration committee No. 6 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of S. C. Armstrong, E. L. Dial and D. L. Smith.

Plaintiff offered oats at 39½¢. Defendant made a written confirmation to the plaintiff on the same day acknowledging the purchase of 33 tons of oats at 39½¢ a bushel, f. o. b. car Presho, So. Dak. The day following the exchange of wires leading to the transaction, the plaintiff wrote defendant confirming the sale of 33 tons of oats at 39½¢ dollars a ton coast.

Five days after the transaction and confirmation by the defendant to the plaintiff, and four days after the oats had been shipped and draft drawn against the defendant, the plaintiff wrote defendant by registered mail giving his understanding of the terms of the sale. Five days after the transaction the draft drawn by the plaintiff was presented to and paid by the defendant, no evidence being offered to show defendant had at that time received a written confirmation from the plaintiff to change his understanding of the quotation in the original telegram received.

The exchange of wires consummating the transaction was made on Jan. 30; the defendant promptly made confirmation in writing. The plaintiff made written confirmation the day following, Jan. 31.

It may be presumed that a confirmation from plaintiff to defendant promptly made and mailed would have reached the defendant before the draft would have been paid, giving an opportunity to clear the understanding of the transaction. It also may be considered possible to have cleared the controversy if upon receipt of the written confirmation from the defendant, the plaintiff had wired the defendant instead of registering a letter with his understanding.

The defendant received the written confirmation from the plaintiff on Jan. 5, the day following the payment of the draft, not yet too late to order oats held and wire plaintiff for an adjustment of the transaction. Instead, he did not reply or ask for correction until after the controversy had been started by the plaintiff thru a registered letter Feb. 8.

There is no evidence of careful and explicit wording in the telegram making the quotation, and none showing care or a desire to be fully understood in making the wire of acceptance. Evidence and argument is absent to show any effort to clear a misunderstanding and avoid controversy in the exchange of wires when such became known to both parties.

This committee not having evidence of care in preparing the message leading to the transaction, or an effort to avoid controversy at a time when it could have been averted, realizes its inability to fathom the minds of the plaintiff and the defendant on Jan. 30, 1929, and discover a solution of the controversy and, having full belief and confidence in each, hereby awards each with one-half the difference of the net value of the oats claimed by each contestant. In evidence and argument plaintiff places a net value of \$935.75 on the oats sold to defendant; and the defendant values the same oats bought from plaintiff at \$837.27, making a difference of \$98.48.

We therefore find plaintiff owes the defendant \$49.24 and the defendant owes the plaintiff \$49.24 and hereby order the status of present accounting between the plaintiff and defendant be adjusted accordingly. We also assess each with one-half the cost of arbitration.

Delay in Handling Check.

The Kismet Equity Exchange of Kismet, Kan., successfully defended itself in a suit brought by the Peoples State Bank of Liberal to recover on a check that had been delayed both in deposit and forwarding.

T. H. Rinehart on Sept. 27, 1923, gave the Exchange his check for \$488.62 on the Home State Bank of Greensburg, Kan. On Oct. 3 the Exchange endorsed and sent the check by mail to the Peoples Bank for credit and collection. On the day of its receipt, Oct. 4, the Peoples Bank forwarded the check to its correspondent, the Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo., where it was received Oct. 6.

The Commerce Trust Co. on Oct. 6 forwarded the check direct to the Home State Bank at Greensburg for collection, and it was received there Oct. 8, on which day it was charged against the account of Rinehart, who had on deposit more than sufficient funds.

On Oct. 8 the Greensburg bank forwarded to the Commerce Trust Co. a draft on the trust company covering the amount of the check and other items, but the Greensburg bank was at the time insolvent and did not have on deposit with the Commerce Trust Co. funds to pay the draft, and the bank was closed Oct. 10 by the state bank commissioner.

The Commerce Trust Co. in acknowledging the receipt of the check sent the Peoples State Bank the following letter:

All items not payable through the Kansas City Clearing House Association credited only subject to final cash payment. These are forwarded for collection solely at depositor's risk and we will not be liable for any act, omission or default of correspondent or sub-agents employed, the dishonor of returns received from such correspondents or agents, or for loss of items in the mail.

Said letter was in the usual form used by said trust company in accepting and acknowledging receipt of checks from the plaintiff and the plaintiff forwarded the check in question with full knowledge that it would be accepted by the trust company on such terms only.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Nov. 9, 1929, in affirming the decision of the Seward County court in favor of defendant Exchange, said:

We hold that the plaintiff was negligent in not using reasonable care in the selection of a responsible agent or correspondent bank, and that it is therefore liable to the plaintiff for the negligence of such correspondent bank. The appellant concedes the correspondent bank was negligent, but insists it should respond to the defendant directly. The negligence of the correspondent bank consisted in sending the check directly to the bank on which it was drawn and accepting a draft instead of cash. This has for a long time been held to be negligence in this state, and for good reasons should continue to be so held.

The findings show that the appellee held the check for six days, and there can be no question as to such delay constituting negligence, and under slightly different circumstances might have been, not only the proximate cause, but the whole cause, of the loss. It is not so much the length of time that the check is held that affects the liability of the parties as the relation of that delay to the result attained. In one of the cases cited by appellant, *Anderson v. Elem*, 111 Kan. 713, 208 P. 573, 23 A. L. R. 1202, the payee of the check held it twenty-four days before presenting it, and as between the indorsee and the drawer it was held not to be an unreasonable time. The drawer had stopped payment on it the morning after it had been given. It was there held that the indorsee could recover notwithstanding the delay.

The appellant's argument would be conclusive if the bank at Greensburg had failed before the check arrived there, or if Rinehart had checked out all his funds before the check reached the bank. In either case the delay of the appellee would have been the proximate cause of the loss. But, notwithstanding this unnecessary or negligent delay of six days, the check reached the bank in time, the bank was still open, the money was still there, and the check was paid and turned back to Rinehart, the drawer. Where was the loss on account of this delay? There was none. Of course, it is the thought of the appellant that this payment was only two days before the bank closed its doors, and, if the check had been sent promptly, it would have been there eight days before the failure, which would have given more time to cash the draft the bank gave for the check instead of cash. Unless the loss is the direct re-

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Brandt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

sult of the delay, and can be ascribed to it in some way, the delay is not the proximate cause of the loss, and this is especially true, if there is some independent intervening cause directly connected with the loss.—281 Pac. Rep. 899.

Closing Unfilled Contracts.

Rathke Grain Co., Seattle, Wash., plaintiff, v. Lieber Grain Co., Superior, Neb., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 6 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of S. C. Armstrong, D. L. Smith and E. L. Dial.

Plaintiff purchased from the defendant a car of corn through a number of telegraphic communications and, at the same time, sold to Albers Bros. Milling Co. Delivery was not effected by the defendant and from argument and evidence, plaintiff was, by reason of said non-delivery, forced to pay the sum of \$40 to Albers Bros. Milling Co.

According to evidence and argument, contents corn in car RI 58628 was bought by plaintiff as No. 3 yellow and was inspected at Spokane and destination by the State of Washington inspection department and graded No. 4 yellow. No loading inspection or grade certificate were attached to shipping papers or accounted for to the plaintiff. The customary difference between the value of No. 3 yellow corn and No. 4 yellow corn should in this case be 60 cents per ton.

Plaintiff refused draft against car 25011 under the presumption that grade of contents would be reduced and by reason of amounts due from defendant. Defendant found it necessary to resell the car of corn, on account of such refusal, and thereby suffered a loss of \$58.38 on account of sale and an additional expense of \$8.25 for protest of the draft. There is no evidence submitted to indicate there was actually an overdraft against this car.

Contracts unfilled at expiration of contract time may be filled by "buying in" or "selling out," or cancelling at the market price at such time, and loss, if any, sustained thereby charged to the defaulting party.

When deliveries are made on a contract calling for loading weights and/or grades, certificates for such are a part of the shipping papers and should accompany them at all times, or be satisfactorily accounted for to the receiving party to the contract.

The defendant is indebted to the plaintiff \$12.35. We therefore find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$12.35 and assess the costs of the case to the defendant.

Supply Trade

THE CALENDAR for 1930 sent to its friends by the General Electric Co. is appropriately ornamented with large colored plates representing outstanding electrical achievements.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The trademarks "Carrytex" and "Weartex" for solid woven belt have been filed as Nos. 291,956 and 291,957 by the Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co.

MR. MANUFACTURER forgets that he reads every word of every advertisement that is written about his product; that it takes years for the public to absorb a style and the details of an advertising message.

BURLAP prices are lower than in nine years, three record crops having piled up an excessive supply of jute, while longer working hours in the mills of India have produced cheap sacks for grain shippers in Argentina.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Diesel Engine Manufacturers Ass'n has elected A. E. Ballin of Auburn, N. Y., pres., and H. A. Pratt of New York, sec'y-treas. The Ass'n contemplates publishing a data book of standards that will be of great service to buyers of diesel engines.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Weller & Webster Mfg. Companies have appointed the following representatives: Clyde C. Weaver, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur C. Morse Co., New Haven, Conn.; Frank J. Lohoff, Jr., Evansville, Ind.; C. W. Ferguson, Des Moines, Ia.; E. N. Hicks, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Humphreyville & Dabney, Houston, Tex.

G. G. GILBERT, Owensboro, Ky., a member of the Gilbert family who have been millers in Owensboro for three-quarters of a century, will represent us in Northern Indiana, Northern Illinois, and Southern Wisconsin. Mr. Gilbert

for several years represented a prominent milling machinery builder in the Carolinas and in Texas and Oklahoma, and consequently is well informed in this particular line of work.—S. Howes Co., Inc.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Blue Streak Hammer Mills were recently installed by the following: A. E. Burleson, Grainola, Okla.; Panhandle Power & Light Co., Wheeler, Tex.; S. Buma, Rock Valley, Ill.; E. Miller, Redington, Neb.; C. H. Gardner, Berwyn, Neb.; J. J. Lamb, Reynolds, Neb.; Palestine Mills, Burket, Ill.; M. Tefft, Falls City, Neb.; W. L. Smith, Asherville, Kan.; R. Mead, Tiffin, Ia.; G. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.; J. R. Harmann, Hollinger, Neb.; C. G. Hesse, Scribner, Neb.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Dings Magnetic Separator Co. has announced the appointment of G. A. Reinhard as representative for Dings Magnetic Separators in the Cleveland territory. Mr. Reinhard will maintain offices at 1836 Euclid Avenue. He has been identified with the electrical industry for more than 20 years, and thus has available, an ample fund of experience for aiding clients in the problems and details of magnetic separation.

Poland has organized an export grain sales agency, to be chiefly concerned with grain export premiums. Its sales office will be controlled by some 12 agricultural organizations. An export monopoly is not the purpose of this new endeavor, as such would injure the businesses of the existing grain exporters and exporting organizations.

Calendar Reform is coming. In the referendum conducted by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce 1,580 were in favor and 1,197 were against changing the calendar so that there will be greater comparability in business records for periods within a year and for periods from year to year. A few large business concerns already have divided the year into 13 periods instead of 12 months.

Hess Direct Heat Driers

Have all the advantages and flexibility

of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

Simple to Install Simple to Operate Automatic

HESS DRIERS ARE PATENTED

WE DO NOT INFRINGE THE PATENTS
OF OTHERS. WE GUARANTEE THIS.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company

I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha Nebr.

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Feedstuffs

The Feed Dealer's Opportunity.

BY C. P. CLARK,

of The Quaker Oats Company.

The new year offers much for the farmer and for the live feed dealer.

Over 2,000,000 people, a number almost one-quarter the population of Canada, America's best customer, have been added to our population during 1929. Over 2,000,000 more people demanding milk from well fed cows, steaks from well fed steers, ham and bacon from well fed hogs, and chops from well fed lambs; eggs and broilers from well fed chickens; over 250,000 tons of new feed business for the feed dealers and grinders of the United States.

A GREAT ADDITIONAL BUSINESS will result from the accumulated constructive propaganda, advertising it might better be termed, on the part of milk companies, the medical profession, the National Poultry Council and other active agencies, which has developed a more genuine and keener appreciation of the importance of milk, eggs and poultry as a part of the every day diet of man. An increased per capita consumption of only one-tenth of a pound of milk per day builds an additional market for 500,000,000 gallons of milk, requiring 500,000 tons of feed yearly to produce it. Likewise, one more egg per month per person will result in an increased annual feed business of nearly 500,000 tons necessary to feed the 7,000,000 chickens required to lay the eggs.

Feed business; there is lots of it everywhere, North, East, West and South.

THE DAIRY COW and the chicken, the greatest mortgage lifters ever developed, have been gradually marching from the East to the West. They are here, right in the great grain producing states of the Middle West. They are here in great numbers and are to be fed. They will be better fed because the farmer is finding out that only through proper feeding can milk, eggs, pork, beef and poultry be produced on a paying basis and that the well fed dairy cow and the old hen will bring him more genuine farm relief than the combined efforts of all the so-called farm relief statesmen.

The year 1930 holds out much for the aggressive intelligent feed man of the Mid-Western States, even as it offers increased opportunities for the feed merchant of the East and of the South.

THE RETAIL FEED BUSINESS will attract more men to it. Elevator men in greater numbers will find that feed can be advantageously introduced into their businesses. They now have contacts with the farmer; they

buy his grain; why not sell the farmer the feed that he requires with which to supplement his home grown feeds for his chickens, cows and other types of live stock? Many farmers may still hold to the mistaken idea that home grown feed is all that is necessary, but the feed dealer with the proper appreciation of his job will show these back numbers that correct feeding pays rich dividends. In many cases the feed business will have to be created, and the right men can and will create it.

Feed dealers everywhere will find it much to their advantage to make a close study of the feed business and its requirements. Like every other worth while business, it is exacting. He who is engaged in it has a great responsibility, as the success of the farmer in so far as his live stock and poultry feeding operations are concerned depends largely upon the feeding program which the feed merchant carries to him. This program must be right. It must be made up of good feed and good feeding plans.

The merchant who pushes the sale of one feed today and another feed tomorrow, or who adopts the department store idea of merchandising by attempting to carry a stock of all the feeds in the market; the merchant who judges a feed by its price alone, who gives no thought to the reputation back of the feed he handles, will not get very far today. He will not gain the confidence of his patrons; he will only confuse them and will build business competitors who are operating on the right basis.

On the other hand, if he will select a good line, a line that has prestige back of it, a line that is well advertised, and only a good feed will stand consistent advertising; if he will study his line and become a salesman of it, he will have a business which by being profitable to his community will be profitable to himself.

The retail feed business is growing in importance every year; its helpfulness is becoming more firmly established. The largest farmers' feed co-operative organization in the country started out a few years ago to carry on a feed business without the feed dealer. The pool car-door idea of merchandising was thought to be best. Today this organization is actively soliciting feed dealers' support, and is going further and establishing retail feed stores, thus giving further proof that the retail feed agency as represented by the retail feed merchant is necessary to the economical distribution of feed.

The year 1930 will unquestionably be profitable for the retail feed merchant who understands his business and who will apply himself to his patrons' problems and hustles early and late.

Experiments with Minerals for Calves.

Iron, in the inorganic form, may be used for blood-building purposes according to Dr. John M. Evvard, of the Iowa agricultural experiment station, who states that it increases the hemoglobin, or red coloring matter of the blood. Recent investigations have shown that copper, fed in the form of copper sulphate, makes it possible for this iron to be properly assimilated, according to Dr. Evvard.

In a feeding experiment with calves at the Iowa agricultural experiment station, a comparison was made of different minerals and mixtures to study their comparative value to determine what combination would give the best results when used with a standard ration. A lot of 325-pound calves were fed from November 23rd to July 21st, a period of 240 days, on a standard corn belt ration of shelled corn, linseed meal, corn silage, alfalfa hay and salt. Then other lots of similar calves were fed the same ration with the different minerals added for comparison. The calves in the check lot gained 2.3 pounds per head daily, or in round numbers 552 pounds, for the 240-day feeding period and at a feed cost (exceeding hog gains) of \$10.40 per hundred. With the addition per head daily of 1.08 ounces of special bone meal (\$65 per ton) calves on the same ration gained 2.45 pounds per head daily, or 588 pounds for the 240-day feeding period at a feed cost per hundred gain of \$9.98.

Practically 36 pounds per head gain resulted from the use of the steamed bone meal, which at \$65 per ton actually cheapened the feed cost and increased the return per steer \$3.18. The steamed bone meal apparently did not produce as much finish, however, as these cattle were appraised at \$16 per hundred, with the check lot at \$16.15 per hundred. The addition of a mineral mixture composed of bone meal and limestone (98.6 per cent calcium carbonate) mixed in equal parts, produced 2.4 pounds daily gain per head and at a feed cost of \$10.03 per hundred. The limestone cost \$30 per ton.

Altho the addition of iodine alone to the bone meal and limestone mixture in this experiment did not produce as good results as the mixture alone or bone meal alone, a mineral mixture composed of bone meal, limestone, potassium iodide and iron oxide did produce outstanding results. Calves receiving this mixture and the standard ration gained 2.62 pounds per head daily or 629 pounds for the period. In other words this mineral mixture produced 77 pounds more gain per head than the check lot.

For News of the new feed mills, business changes, improvements and fires in the feed plants, see elsewhere the Department "Grain and Feed Trade News."

Coffee in the Rio Janeiro market sold Dec. 30 at one-third less than a year ago, and in New York the A grade for July delivery sold at the lowest price on the crop, 6.97 cents per pound. With this example before it the United States Government is stretching the Constitution to force pool control of the wheat crop.

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A
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Start 1930

with a BANG

Get the Carey-ized Franchise

Write for Your Copy of the "Book of Profits"

The Carey Salt Co.

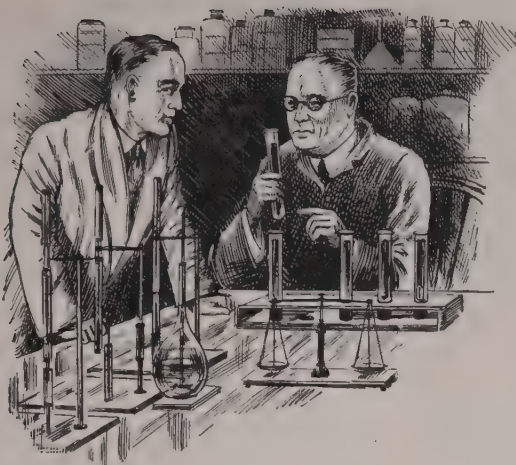
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

OMAHA

ST. LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

T CAREY CAREY CAREY CAREY CAREY CAREY CAREY CAREY CAREY T



PRICE *and* POTENCY

More than three hundred manufacturers of poultry feeds have abandoned price as a basis for buying cod liver oil. They have found that potency is vastly more important, especially standardized potency that can be calculated with mathematical certainty.

Instead of using cod liver oil at the ratio of 1% or 2% in their mixes as heretofore, they are now using $\frac{1}{2}\%$, $\frac{1}{4}\%$ or even $\frac{1}{8}\%$. Further, they are tagging their bags with the NOPCO Guarantee of proved vitamin potency. As a result, they have cut their cod liver oil bills more than they ever dreamed possible. And their customers are better satisfied than ever before.

NOPCO advertising is telling the story of new standards in Vitamin D potency to 2,150,000 readers in poultry, dealer and feed papers.

NOPCO Cod Liver Oil is manufactured to three definite standards of anti-rachitic potency. NOPCO Fortified, NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX are all produced by the Columbia University patented process to which we hold **exclusive** license for use in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

If you are interested in reducing your cod liver oil bill, while putting on the market a better and faster selling product, write us for details and prices.

NOPCO BULLETIN—devoted to cod liver oil as a feed for poultry and animals. Free for the asking.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc.

Executive Offices and Factory: 35 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Boston, Mass.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Johns, Newfoundland



Lower Your Power Costs

The Farmers' Syndicate, Inc., Cortland, N. Y. reports: "Our power rate is about 7c per K.W.H. Most of the stuff we grind is heavy grinding and ground fine, yet the power costs us only about \$1 a ton. If we were merely grinding oats and corn, the cost would be much less."

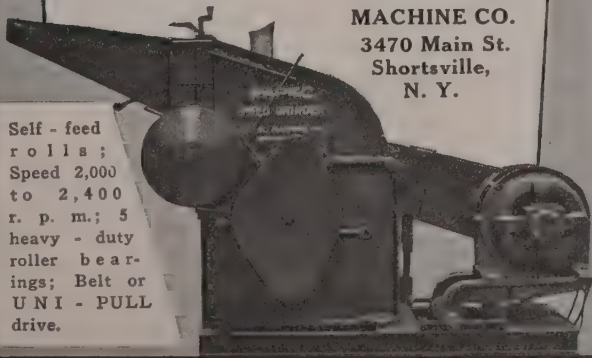
The Papec has capacity, too. The Farmers' Syndicate ground a ton of oats in 22 minutes. The May Coal and Grain Co., Liberty, Mo., ground 9,284 lbs. (over $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons) of ear corn in one hour.

Papec construction permits volume performance at low speed. This makes for safety and saves power.

A Papec installation, even with UNI-PULL drive, will cost you less than most others. Let us quote you. Write for our Grinder Catalog.

**PAPEC
MACHINE CO.**
3470 Main St.
Shortsville,
N. Y.

Self-feed
rolls;
Speed 2,000
to 2,400
r. p. m.; 5
heavy-duty
roller bear-
ings; Belt or
UNI-PULL
drive.



THE BURTON MIXER

has been sold to hundreds of elevator and feed companies throughout the feeding states and we have never heard of one which failed to make its owner a profit.

Invented by a practical feed manufacturer, it embodies such important details as exactly correct speed of conveyor, proper relation of baffle plates to mixing trough, loads and empties from same end, uses a minimum of power and requires very little floor space.

If you are thinking of installing a profitable mixing department, or considering replacement of your present equipment, write for our illustrated bulletin, prices and terms.



BURTON FEED & MIXER CO.

DETROIT

MICHIGAN

A Successful Pennsylvania Mill.

Seventeen years ago J. H. Hefty settled in Watertown, Pa., and purchased what was then known as the old Follmer Mill, a small frame structure 30x40, housing a limited amount of flour milling equipment. Mr. Hefty, already an experienced miller, knew the futility of attempting to produce high-grade flour with curtailed and antiquated equipment and immediately set about the business of remodeling.

No trace remains of the original mill. All old machinery has long since been discarded and in its place is operating the newest and



Plant of Hefty Milling Co., Watertown, Pa.

most modern line of Unique Flour Mill equipment manufactured by the Robinson Mfg. Co. Electric power is used thruout the plant with individual motors driving the separate units. The flour mill proper is driven by a motor located in the basement.

On the first floor are the six stands of 7x18 Unique Ball Bearing Double Roller Mills shown in the engraving. This photograph was taken while the machines were in operation, proving the smooth vibrationless operation of these sturdy roller mills. A flour packer, tempering equipment, wheat steamer and attrition mill complete the machinery on this floor.

On the second floor will be found the speed line, three purifiers, bran duster, round reel, two middlings of scroll mills, one combined corn cracker and grader and one corn meal bolter, all manufactured by the Robinson Mfg. Co. A 600-bushel corn sheller is also placed on this floor.

On the third floor are two Unique Self-Balancing Ball Bearing Sifters, one of eight sections and one of six sections, using 140 sieves; and one round reel for flour redressing. On the fourth floor is a Unique Magnetic Separator, two wheat scourers, all ball bearing, receiving separator, dust collectors and elevator heads.

This mill is well lighted by electricity, heated thruout by steam, and is run in a very up-to-date manner. It has a wheat storage of 25,000



Unique "Duomix" Molasses Outfit in Hefty Mill.

bus., 10,000 bus. of corn and oats, and fifteen cars of flour. It has excellent shipping facilities, being located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a private switch entering the yards.

In addition to this Watertown plant, the Hefty Milling Co. owns and operates a large feed plant at Allenwood, Pa., located about five miles from Watertown. It has recently installed a new Unique "Duomix" Molasses Feed Mixing Outfit in this plant, as shown in the engraving; and Mr. Hefty states that this is one of the best business-getters and profit-producers that he has installed in recent years. Farmers' grain is ground on a 24-in. Unique Attrition Mill and the "Duomix" Molasses Feed Mixing Outfit is used for mixing all kinds of dairy and poultry feeds.

Iowa Manufacturers Organize

The commercial feed manufacturers of Iowa have formed a state ass'n to promote the use of their products. A preliminary meeting was held at Des Moines Nov. 20, at which the project was discussed at length and a com'tee consisting of J. W. Coverdale, of Cedar Rapids; W. T. Barr, of Ames; Milton Liggett, of Seymour; R. B. Girtton, of Mason City, and W. I. Sargent of Des Moines was named to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Following this first meeting, cards were sent to all of those who would be eligible for membership and the response has been so encour-



Unique Ball Bearing Roller Mills in Hefty Mill.

aging that another meeting has been called for January 21, at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines, when a permanent organization will undoubtedly be formed.

Horse Feed and Tractors.

The introduction of tractors has greatly reduced the demand for horse feed, not only by reducing the number of horses but by lightening the amount of work so that the average feed per horse is less.

In 1910 the number of horses on Ohio farms was 910,000, and in 1920 the number was 810,000 according to the U. S. Census for the two decades. The number had further declined to 630,000 in 1925 and to 520,000 in 1929, as given in Ohio Agricultural Statistics, collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Rural Economics co-operating and published by the Ohio Experiment Station. In addition the automobile and tractor have largely replaced the horse in the cities.

The average amount of feed consumed per horse has also decreased as more and more of the heavy farm work is being done by tractors. F. L. Morison, of the rural economics department, finds from cost account records kept in Greene and Medina counties that the average amount of grain per horse fed in 1924 was 2,936 pounds and in 1924 only 2,158 pounds. The amount of roughages for the same year was 5,677 pounds and 4,676 pounds.

During the five years in which these records were kept the number of tractors increased from 3 to 15 on the 32 farms of record in the two counties. Although the number of farms in this study is small they are fairly representative in showing the decline in demand for horse feed.

Support for the Strong bill to protect the proceeds of drafts from receivers of insolvent banks is urged upon members of the Southwestern Millers League by Pres. Hogueland.

Calf Meal Values Compared.

Morrison and Rupel of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, in a brief report in the forty-fourth annual report of that station, studied the value of two calf meals, fed in gruel form, as substituted for milk. In their work they found:

"During the past two years the Grange League Federation calf meal has been compared with other feeds. The formula of this calf meal is as follows: 300 lbs. linseed meal, 200 lbs. ground malt barley, 440 lbs. red dog flour, 300 lbs. oat flour, 200 lbs. blood flour, 500 lbs. yellow corn meal, 20 lbs. each of salt, precipitated calcium carbonate, and precipitated bone meal.

"In the first trial, calves fed this calf meal in the form of a gruel, legume hay, and a dry concentrate mixture of 30 parts corn, 30 parts oats, 30 parts wheat bran, 10 parts linseed meal, with not to exceed 400 pounds of milk from birth, gained 1.57 pounds a head daily to six months of age. During the past season the average gain has been 1.41 pounds a day. These gains, together with the appearance of the calves, show that very satisfactory growth is made by calves fed this calf meal, with a limited amount of whole milk fed only during the first 8-10 weeks.

"In comparison with these results calves fed a limited amount of whole milk, (not over 400 lbs. from birth), in six experiments with the simple mixture, fed dry, of equal parts ground corn, ground oats, wheat bran, and linseed, have gained 1.30 pounds daily on the average. The gruel feeding produced somewhat better gains than the more simple ration. However, it did not equal the ration which has been used as the standard in these trials—consisting of a fairly liberal amount of skimmilk (not over 14 pounds a head daily), legume hay, and a mixture of corn, oats, wheat bran, and linseed meal. On this ideal ration calves have averaged 1.77 pounds gain daily to six months throughout the series of experiments.

"Gruel feeding has the disadvantage of requiring warm water and careful mixing with the gruel meal at each feeding. Caution is also necessary in changing the young calf from milk to gruel."

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs.

GO-FAR CEREAL MILLS, Fargo, N. D., filed trademark Ser. No. 286,676, the words "GO-FAR" particularly descriptive of chick meal, chick feeds, dairy, calf, and hog feeds, etc.

THE ABINGDON Milling & Cattle Feeding Co., Abingdon, Ill., has filed trademark No. 287,602 covering the word "Molasso" for stock feed.

SPRATT'S PATENT (America) Ltd., London, Eng., filed trademark "Snax," No. 292,183, for dog food.

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The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Feedstuffs Market.

Wheat feed production was light during the closing days of December and inventory time cut down the demand for all kinds of feeds. With the turn of the year, however, demand is expected to pick up and 1930 as a whole is being looked forward to as an unusually good year.

Markets generally are ruling quiet, however, and it may take two or three weeks for things to hit their stride.

Wheat By-Products.—Not much being offered. Market is very quiet. Nothing in straight cars; a few mixed cars are being handled. Nominal quotations are: Standard bran, \$30.10; standard middlings, \$30.60; flour middlings, \$32.60; red dog, \$35.60.

Hominy Feeds.—The price has improved and demand is fair, not much offered. Yellow is quoted at \$34.00 sacked, prompt shipment Chicago.

Reground Oat Feed.—Market is quiet and unchanged, except that unground oat feed is down 50 cents. Reground oat feed \$14 a ton for prompt shipment, and unground \$16.50.

Linseed Oil Meal.—Users seem to be pretty well filled up and demand is slow. Quotations for 34 per cent meal in carlots are \$57.00 c.i. and \$60.00 l.c.l., January shipment.

Brewers' Grains.—Market is weaker. There are increasing supplies and very little demand. Quotations for brewers' grain are \$33@34 sacked basis for January shipment.

Cottonseed Meal.—Market is very quiet. Not much trade at present. The quotation for 41% is \$41.00 and 43%, \$43.50.

Gluten Feed.—Demand is quiet and a pick-up is not expected for a week or two. Quotations are: Gluten feed, bulk and sacked, \$36 and \$38.25 for Jan.-Feb. shipment. Gluten meal is quoted at \$51.25.

Molasses.—New Cuban crop grind begins Jan. 15, and as there was no carry-over a strong and advancing market for the next six months is expected. Demand is very good. Quotations for standard blackstrap are 11½ cents at Mobile and New Orleans and 12c at New York, for shipment up to May 1.

Dried Buttermilk.—Market is firm and demand good. Dried buttermilk is scarce, but more dried skimmilk is offered. Dried buttermilk is quoted at \$7.50@7.65 in carlots, and \$8.00 l.c.l. Chicago. Dried skimmilk, quoted at 7¼@7½c in carlots, and 7½@8c, l.c.l., January shipment.

Packers' Products.—Better sales reported since recent decline in prices. Raw bone meal is quoted at \$55 and special bone at \$42.50 and poultry bone meal at \$55. Sixty per cent protein digester tankage is \$65 in carloads

and meat scraps, \$65 in carlots, f. o. b. Chicago.

Cod Liver Oil.—Market is showing activity which will continue for some time. Newfoundland vitamin tested 30-gal. cans, \$1.22; 54-gal. cans, \$1.24 f.o.b. Chicago. Straight cod liver oil 30-gal. cans, \$1.20; 54-gal. cans, \$1.22. Nopco, X, 30c per lb.; Nopco, XX, 40c per lb.; f. o. b. New York is seven cents less.

Charcoal.—Seasonal demand at a price basis, f. o. b. Chicago. Milwaukee carlots, \$30 to \$33 per ton, depending upon size of charcoal. Less than carlots, \$38 to \$40 per ton, standard units, for 50-lb. burlap bags (for finest grades, paper line) in 13-ton minimum cars.

Alfalfa Meal.—Market has been very quiet. Quotations, prompt shipment, are: choice medium, \$31; No. 1 medium, \$29; No. 2 medium, \$25; choice fine, \$35; No. 1 fine, \$33. These prices for shipment in second hand bags. When new bags are used, price of bags must be added.

Soy Bean Meal.—Seasonal dullness, market quiet. A smaller output of meal is anticipated for the 1929-30 crop of soy beans than for the year previous. Quotations on soy bean oil meal are \$53.50 Chicago, immediate shipment.

Ready Mixed Feeds.—The market is becoming steadier. The present situation in ready mixed feeds is not as brisk as it was a week ago. The weather has been a stimulating factor in the feed market, but more real winter weather is needed. Dairy feed quotations are: 16 per cent, \$32.50; 20 per cent, \$42; 24 per cent, \$44, and 32 per cent dairy balancer, \$49.50. Poultry feed quotations are: Scratch feeds, \$43.50 per ton; coarse chick, \$50; fine chick, \$52.50; egg mash, \$55; growing mash, \$57, and chick starter, \$70.

Feed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs, in tons, at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, were:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	1,109	826	.....	.....
Chicago	18,094	15,851	46,314	43,150
Cincinnati	270	450	.....	.....
Kansas City	6,600	5,540	18,700	17,960
Milwaukee	300	1,730	10,145	8,445

Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December as compared with December, 1928, in tons, were:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	63	269	.....	.....
Cincinnati	5,995	6,919	.....	.....
Denver (cars)	114	98	.....	.....
Kansas City	21,936	21,600	8,172	8,256
Milwaukee	336	442	.....	24

Oyster Shells.—Demand remains light. Very little activity. Eastern shells are \$15.15 and southern shells, \$15.20, in carlots, f. o. b. Chicago.



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Selected Poultry Scraps 50% Protein
Digester Tankage 60% Protein
Makes Hogs Grow and Hens Lay. None Better for Profitable Production.
Samples on Request: Write or Phone, our expense.
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"Regal" 30% Protein
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Old Process Linseed Oil Meal
with Palatable Old
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MINNEAPOLIS

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Meat Scrap—50% Protein

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CANDIED COPRA

Wooster Feed Mfg. Co., Wooster, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—Since we have handled Candied Copra for a considerable length of time we are in a position to know something of its merits—this knowledge we have gained in a practical way directly from the feeders in our vicinity. As evidence as to how the feeder likes Candied Copra, will say that we have not up to this time started a single customer using it who has discontinued its use and our list of customers is still growing.

Yours truly,
THE HAYNES MILLING COMPANY,
S. M. Haynes
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texture and uniformity are of greatest importance. An excellent retail commodity to offer your trade that becomes popular with the farmers wherever it is sold. Write for delivered prices and full information.
THE WOOSTER FEED MANUFACTURING CO., Wooster, Ohio

Turn your formulas into sweet, palatable molasses feeds with this new molasses meal. Easy to handle and makes a wonderful improvement in your products. Especially fine for poultry mashers where even



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Hundreds of seed dealers are making real profits selling Miller's A-1 Dog Foods. Famous for their health and body building qualities, nationally advertised with local tie-ups, Miller's gives you a quick-selling, good profit line. A surprisingly small investment is needed for a complete stock. Send today for complete details.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Careful Feeding Produces High-Priced Eggs.

Present high prices for eggs again emphasizes the desirability of having pullets that will lay during the fall and winter, according to A. R. Lee, associate poultry husbandryman of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Careful feeding is one of the greatest influences in egg production. Hens must be fed freely on a good ration containing the necessary ingredients. Mash, although the highest-priced feed, produces the cheapest eggs, and is the most essential part of the ration. Dry mash should be kept before the hens all of the time in open hoppers. If the pullets are slow in starting to lay, add milk to the ration and feed one light feed daily of moist mash. Green feed supplies vitamins, and help to improve the birds' appetite.

A good method for keeping hens in good flesh is to feed scratch grain as an extra meal in troughs after the regular evening feed. Giving a 13-hour feeding day will also stimulate production without unduly forcing the birds, which is best accomplished with artificial light.

Poultry in Oklahoma.

Mongrel flocks of poultry are decreasing in number in Oklahoma as farmers learn the value of purebred chickens.

N. N. Naylor, secretary of the state market commission, said that statistics from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college show there are 192,000 farmers in Oklahoma and 176,000 of them have poultry flocks with a total of 13 million hens, an average of 72 hens per farm. That is a good showing, but what are they fed and who grinds the feed?

Molasses for Poultry.

Cane feed molasses, containing 45 to 50% sugar in its cheapest form is an economical form of carbohydrates and vitamin B to feed poultry.

Experiments have shown it almost invariably produces better and cheaper gains on fattening birds and turns out more top grades. Laying pens increase their egg production as much as 20%, reduce mortality 50% and consume more mash and water. Growing chicks show a material gain up to 12 weeks of age.

Molasses is a sweetener and an appetizer and has a fattening and conditioning effect.

Here is a table showing what was accomplished in feeding 5 lots of springs (1,072 birds) with different percentages of molasses. Semi-solid buttermilk was used in connection.

Lot No.	% molasses to dry feed	Net gain. Lbs.	% gain on original weight.	Top grade.	Cost feed per lb. Net gain.
1.....	None	142	19.7%	66.6%	13.19c
2.....	2½%	160	24%	81.3%	10.7c
3.....	5%	113	20.3%	74.9%	14.53c
4.....	7½%	155	26.1%	83.6%	9.6c
5.....	10%	126	17.4%	80.7%	13.3c

Back Yard Poultry.

In Farmers' Bulletin 1508, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued in revised form, instructions for poultry keeping in back yards. There are numerous illustrations of poultry houses, both exterior and interior, and a number of breeds of fowls are also pictured.

For News of the new feed mills, business changes, improvements and fires in the feed plants, see elsewhere the Department "Grain and Feed Trade News."

Cod Liver Oil Needed.

Good laying flocks need cod liver oil during the winter months, says W. M. Vernon, poultry extension specialist, Iowa State College. From Dec. 1 to April 1 usually is considered the time when this feed is needed.

One quart of good grade cod liver oil to 100 pounds of mash, or 1 pint to 100 pounds of commercial mash which contains cod liver oil, is used. The oil is first mixed with bran or mineral mixture and then mixed with the rest of the mash.

If the pullets or hens are kept in the house during the winter months and a light feed of hot mash is given at noon, production will be increased.

Moist Mash for Poultry.

Moist mash is a means of keeping up the body weight of the pullets and hens. Noon is the best time to feed the moist mash in the winter. In feeding the moist mash put it in troughs well spread out so that all of the hens can eat readily and don't feed more than they can clean up in from 15 to 25 minutes. Any moist mash remaining in the trough should be removed.

In mixing the moist mash use liquid skim milk or buttermilk if available; if not, warm water may be used, or if fresh meat is cooked for the hens, the liquid should be saved and used in making the moist mash. In any case, do not feed a cold moist mash to the flock, as they do not eat it as readily and what they do eat will more or less chill the birds, and by so doing take considerable of their energy to warm them up again.

August Helms, Hamburg grain and flour dealer, is said to have failed, his liabilities being \$544,000 and his assets \$500,000. To avoid bankruptcy a liquidation com'tee was appointed. From 50c to 60c on the dollar will be paid.

2 Business Building Products 2

Building a permanent and repeat business in your local territory makes it imperative that you sell reliable merchandise—merchandise you can guarantee, that will be beneficial to your customers and that are backed by strong organizations upon whom you can depend. You are the man who has to face the customer and you must know that every pound of product you sell will make good. Here are two products that have an enviable record for making good and for helping your other feeds make good.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

is creamery buttermilk condensed to the point of maximum feeding and medicinal value. It is preserved in its own lactic acid and retains the full feeding value of the original buttermilk. Its health giving qualities and its resistance to disease have been proven to thousands who have fed it under all conditions and who are today making it a regular portion of their daily hog and poultry ration.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk WITH 4% OF COD LIVER OIL ADDED

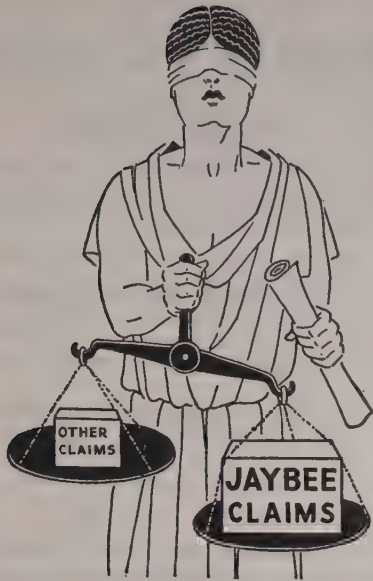
is the ideal year-round feed. It imparts the much needed sun light into the shut-up poultry. It is the only mixture containing Cod Liver Oil in a guaranteed percentage and with the potency of the oil absolutely unimpaired either by the process of manufacture or of the method of packaging. It is the safest, most convenient and economical method of feeding Cod Liver Oil.

Let Us Help Make 1930 Your Banner Year

Milk is becoming more popular with poultry and hog feeders each day, and their absolute need in protecting health and improving production are being stressed by experimental stations everywhere. These are the two best forms of milk to feed and they are backed by actual experience. You can share in the profits of this ever-growing demand by becoming our dealer in your local territory.

Write today for our dealer proposition.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO. 2400 Lake Park Ave. Chicago



Outgrinds 'em All Outsells 'em All

The Truth About Feed Grinder Advertising

So Many Claims and Guarantees are made about feed grinders: capacities and maintenance costs that we feel it is time for prospective buyers to know the truth about feed grinder advertising. We take pleasure in this opportunity to lay the cards on the table. We want the milling industry to be the judge and jury of the "Jay Bee" mill.

That "Jay Bee" Claims and Guarantees are conservative, that they are not misleading and erroneous, that they are actually exceeded in day in and day out grinding—capacities often surpassing our guarantee as much as 40%—is proved by the fact that there are more "Jay Bee" mills used in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined.

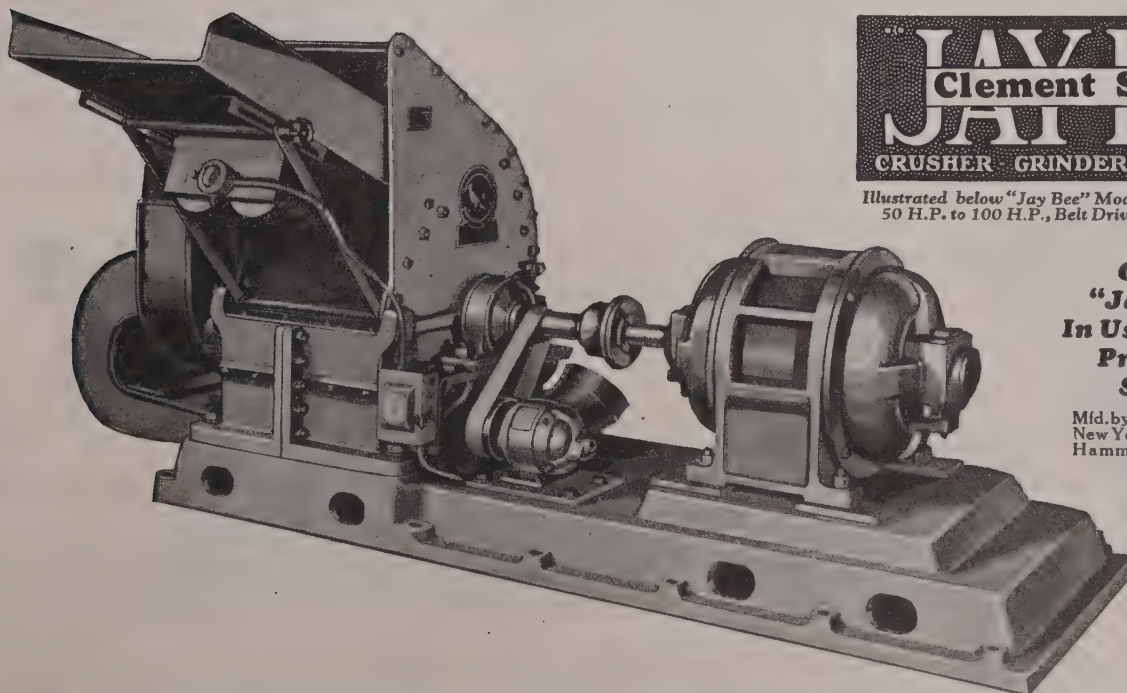
Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill.

"Jay Bee" Claims and Guarantees are based upon what the "Jay Bee" mill has already done: facts, grinding tests, and maintenance costs proved by the owners themselves. Capacity guarantees are made on actual ammeter readings, and not on "all you can get out of a motor" without reference to the ammeter reading.

The Milling Industry Now Realizes that the "Jay Bee" mill can be depended upon: that it is the one feed grinder that not only "outsells" them all, but also "outgrinds" them all.

"Ninety-Nine Reasons"—a booklet we will send you telling how the "Jay Bee" has profited others. The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, V-belt, and direct connected drives. WRITE for literature and complete details.



Illustrated below "Jay Bee" Model "W" Direct Connected
50 H.P. to 100 H.P., Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

**Over 13,000
"Jay Bee" Mills
In Use—Undisputed
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Mfd. by the Bossert Corp., Utica,
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311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Feed Trade Notes

THE MUTUAL MILLERS & FEED DEALERS ASS'N will hold its mid-winter meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on Jan. 16-17.

IODINE IN STOCK FEED is to be investigated by Mellon Institute for Industrial Research at the University of Pittsburgh, Pa.

CANADIAN MILLFEED EXPORTS for 3 months ending Oct. 31, total 483,370,000 lbs., against 981,788,000 during the same period of 1928.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Charles M. Struven, Jr., member of the firm of Chas. M. Struven & Co., large fish meal handlers, lost his wife Dec. 6.

BOOSTING SOY BEAN AND PRODUCTS TARIFFS is the mission of Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana, in order to stimulate production.

THREE CARLOADS OF KELP are harvested daily with machinery somewhat similar to wheat threshing equipment from the floor of the Pacific Ocean near San Pedro, Calif.

AUSTIN, MINN.—Mower County Retail Feed Dealers held their quarterly meeting here on Nov. 19. This body was originally organized to place feed sales on a strictly cash basis.

AUBURNDALE, WIS.—Quarters formerly occupied by Fred Brayback, feed dealers, are now occupied by a new partnership of Herman Langer and Adam Lawrie. Feed grinding equipment is being installed.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Retail business on feed continues very good and prospects for the immediate future are fine. Feed prices are a little high compared to the prices which the farmers are receiving for milk, however.—I. C. Lyman, Green Bay Elevator Co.

DISTILLERS SLOP from the Stitzel Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky., is being dried for feed for Dewey Bros., Blanchester, O. The Glenmore Distilling Co., Owensboro, Ky., has just resumed operations and is reported to have sold its dried grains output. It was announced several numbers ago that the American Medicinal Spirits Corp., Louisville, Ky., had contracted with the Allied Mills, Inc., to take 20,000 lbs. of dried meal daily for the next three months.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—E. C. Andrews, Jr., son of the late E. C. Andrews, was elected president of the Always-A-Head Mills here at a recent directors' meeting. Logan T. Williamson was elected vice-president and director, and E. F. Dunmeyer was elected sec'y-treas. Mr. Williamson was engaged in the feed business at Atlanta, Ga., for some 25 years before making this new connection. A. V. Amet is sales manager of the firm, which recently completed a modern feed plant designed and built for them by S. T. Edwards & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The flour and feed department of the Quaker Oats Co. held a convention of eastern division salesmen at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Jan. 6. Among those scheduled to attend were John Stewart, president of the company, W. E. Suits, vice-president in charge of flour and feed sales, Dr. O. B. Kent in charge of the poultry service department, Professor J. A. McLean in charge of the live stock service department, and C. P. Clark, manager of the eastern division.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE ENTRY OF THE GOVERNMENT INTO BUSINESS unless it is necessary in the interest of economy or for some emergency need, said Fred M. McIntyre, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, before the annual meeting of the feed merchants of New Jersey. "These do not exist and the loan to the Grange League Federation by the federal farm board is unwarranted. There is no one more interested in the farmers than the feed men and no group of individuals that has done more for them. There is no surplus of farm products in New York and no need that can be

served by the warehouses the Grange League Federation proposes to build with public money. If there had been such a need, the feed dealers would long ago have recognized it and met it."

Good Water Necessary.

Nothing else necessary in the production of livestock is as cheap as is water. More than half of the weight of a cow is water and nearly 500 pounds of that precious fluid is necessary in the production of one hundred pounds of milk. The best home grown grains or even the highest type of scientifically blended ready mixed feeds will surely fail if good water and in abundance is not continuously or regularly available. The grinder or dealer who talks good water to his feeder customers is talking money into his own pocket.

Grain Surplus Due to Decline in Horses

BY WAYNE DINSMORE, SEC'Y HORSE ASS'N OF AMERICA

We have danced to the motor's tune; now we must pay the fiddler. Farmers' thru destruction of an important market outlet, pay most of all.

Those who hope for help thru legislation have need to consider conditions thruout the world, for farmers universally have gone grain mad, with no satisfactory outlet for the grain they are raising.

The world's average production of wheat for the five-year period 1909 to 1913 inclusive was 3,041,000,000 bus., while in 1928 it was 3,812,000,000 bus. Barley increased from 1,425,000,000 to 1,626,000,000 bus.; oats from 3,581,000,000 to 3,946,500,000 bus., and corn from 4,126,000,000 to 4,195,000,000 bushels. Rye alone of the five great grain crops shows a decrease, and that not at all considerable.

Talk of controlling the production of grain or the price thereof in face of such facts is quite as practical as to talk of stopping the tides of the ocean. Increased prices will bring increased production, and the only thing that will decrease production, aside from acts of nature over which man has no control, is a lowering of prices, for it must never be forgotten that farms produce only three things—food, shelter, and clothing, and that all three of these are produced all over the world.

In the figures that have been given, Russia and China are excluded from world totals because the figures are too inaccurate to be considered; but even now efforts are on foot to bring about a great increase in production of grain in Russia thru application of American methods on a large scale. One of the best qualified men in the United States has sailed for Russia recently to consult with Soviet authorities on means of adding ten million acres more to their wheat acreage at the earliest possible time.

What can be done about it? Will city people and farmers give up their automobiles for driving horses? No. Will they cease to use trucks? No. Then, what can be done.

Simply this. Horses and mules can be used wherever and whenever they will do the work as well and as cheaply as substitute. All short-haul, frequent stop work in cities falls in this class; yet much of it is being done with motors, at higher cost. Here, horse and mules use should be increased.

The fact should be driven home that the one practical method to divert some millions of acres from the production of food for mankind is to put such acres to producing power, animal motive power, in the shape of more good horse and mule colts and more good mature horses and mules used in 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, or 12-unit outfits; for horses at work eat more than those that are idle, and a general return to horse-use will therefore result in the diversion of increasing acres to production of food for their upkeep.

No. 61

RED IRON OXIDE

86% Iron

IRON-COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

LINSEED MEAL

34% and 30%

CALL "STORMY"

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

CHICK - FEEDS

Starting and Growing Mash

Emery Thierwechter Co.

Oak Harbor, Ohio

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

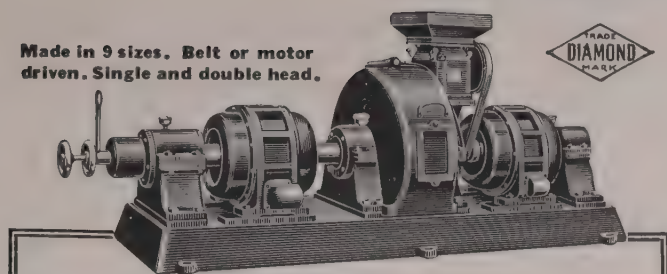
FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY

208 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



"Our DIAMOND MILL is the Last Word

in efficient, economical grinding of all farm products," says Mr. Carl Braun, General Manager of Math Braun & Co., Wahpeton, N. D. "It is an unusual Mill, and cannot be excelled as a feed saver and money maker. In a year we have had no trouble or repair expense."

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.

The Haines Feed Mixer

(Patented)

All Standard Haines Feed Mixers are built with the receiving hopper 16" above the level of the operating floor.

When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.



Send for
Bulletin 20-G

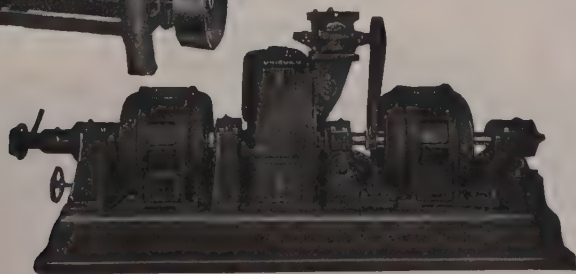
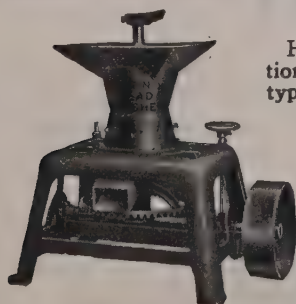
THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

FEED GRINDERS

Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All
Types
and
Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA.
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

The Tariff on Cod Liver Oil.

It is reported that the proposal to increase the tariff on cod liver oil from 5 to 6 cents per pound, is to be dropped. Senator Jones, of Washington, who proposed the amendment is said to have received so many protests from his constituents that he decided to drop the matter.



DARLING'S Special Bone Meal

Developed to meet the urgent demand for a feed rich in available phosphates, palatable, and suited to the mineral requirements of all live stock and poultry.

BEST FOR MIXED FEED

Finely ground, specially screened for mixing purposes. Low in moisture, sterilized and uniform. Recommended by leading Experimental Stations and those who have used it.

DARLING & COMPANY
4203 S. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Alfalfa Meal Production.

Production of alfalfa meal in the United States during November, 1929, totaled 27,848 short tons, according to reports received from meal manufacturers by the U. S. D. A. This production was 12,999 tons less than that of the previous month and 5,284 tons less than were reported for November 1928. This season's production to date is about 29,721 tons less than for the corresponding period last year.

Production in tons:

Month.	Monthly		
	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.
July	23,682	26,707	14,674
August	27,569	38,716	19,738
September	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	*27,848	33,132	37,760
December		31,898	35,739
January		51,232	40,228
February		37,393	30,246
March		27,893	25,551
April		14,659	17,865
May		9,686	16,001
June		19,385	26,492

Total for year 374,053 328,658

*Preliminary.

Accuracy in the Feed Laboratory.

The big question we always have to face is: How much variation are you going to stand for? If you make an analysis and then do it all over again with ingredients from the same lot, and get a different result, which are you going to call correct? It is the same question that faces a bookkeeper who adds a column of figures two or three times and gets as many different answers.

We consider that a protein analysis must check within $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. With regard to fat analysis we are even more careful. While most chemists do not claim to check fat within $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent, we insist that it be within $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. Fiber and moisture tests must check within $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. In the case of ash analysis, we usually have no trouble getting results that are exactly right and prove practically identical when checked.

The amount of the variation you are likely to have depends largely upon the product. It is easier to make an accurate test of the protein in dried beet pulp than in cotton seed cake because the more protein you have the greater the variation between samples is likely to be. In the case of wheat middlings, wheat bran, corn feed meal, and oatmeal, duplicate analyses rarely differ more than $\frac{13}{100}$ of 1 per cent. In the case of meat scrap we have to repeat our work very often because, for some annoying reason, the figures sometimes differ as much as 1 per cent.

These are very, very small amounts. If there were any way of showing just how very tiny they are, most of our readers would feel that such things surely can't make much difference to hens, cows and hogs. But we believe—in fact, we know—that they do.—G. K. Redding, chief Larro chemist.

Color and design of bag registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds, Flour and Cereals

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.

NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc. - - - - - 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.



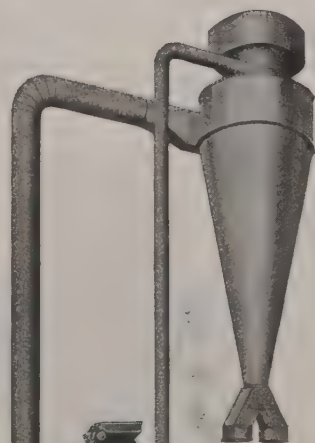
In Golden Bags

Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with

ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: ST. LOUIS

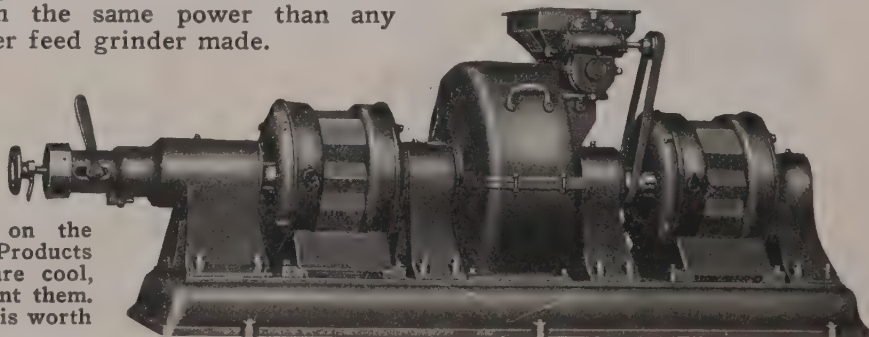
9 Sizes
Belt or
Motor
Driven



The Monarch BALL BEARING Attrition Mill

For real feed grinding profits, you want a grinder that requires little upkeep and takes minimum power. Investigate the Monarch Attrition Mill with Pneumatic Products Collector and you will understand why it returns more per dollar invested. It costs less to operate, has the longest life and does more work with the same power than any other feed grinder made.

Feeds ground on the Monarch with Products Collector are cool, fluffy and sweet. They are like customers want them. Why not spend two cents for information that is worth while concerning feed grinding?



SPROUT, WALDRON & COMPANY

1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office: 9 S. Clinton Street

Kansas City Office: 612 New England Bldg.

Ask for Details of the
Monarch Uniflow Mixer

Flour and Feed Mill Machinery

{ Get details of Monarch
Corn Cutters.

What the new small Reef Brand Packages Mean to You

As you probably know, Reef Brand Pure Crushed Oyster Shell for Poultry is now being packed in attractive 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. bags and cartons, as well as 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. cartons, in addition to the regular 100 lb. sack.

For some time poultrymen and breeders have been demanding crushed oyster shell in smaller packages. Reef Brand is the first to meet this demand. It is the pioneer in the new field. Its dealers will be the first to profit by the added sales made possible by these new, handy sizes.

Poultrymen have learned the quality of Reef Brand from the

pages of magazines to which they look for reliable information concerning their flocks. An unprecedented demand has been created. This means a larger volume of sales for every Reef Brand dealer.

These new packages are attractively designed to catch the eye of your customers. Display them prominently on your shelves. Keep your store well supplied with the new Reef Brand packages to satisfy the heavy demand which the nation-wide publicity campaign is creating. Write today for special annual contract or dealer proposition.

Reef Brand
REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

PURE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

GULF CRUSHING COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

Developing a Retail Feed Business

By the Industrial Information Bureau, Inc.

THE FEED DEALER or grinder who is interested in increasing his sales and meeting the ever-increasing competition in the retail feed industry will do well to consider his advertising. He must not, however, take the stand that advertising consists only in placing a printed message in a newspaper. It is more than that. The best advertisement a merchant can have is the appearance of his stock, and in general everything that appeals to the senses of prospective customers.

Advertisements in local newspapers, if properly prepared, have great pulling power. A recent survey shows that eight out of ten farmers read the local newspaper. They read the local paper with more interest than any other publication which may come to them. The local newspaper, then, covers the market that the feed dealer wants to reach.

It is not sufficient, however, that the dealer use the newspaper, he must use it in the correct way. Every dealer inserts some kind of an advertisement in this medium, whether his business shows that it needs a stimulus, or purely out of community spirit. In most cases, very little thought is connected with the preparation of the ad, and it usually goes to the paper as a mere announcement that the dealer is in business and ready to serve farmers with feeds, seeds, etc. Such an ad is satisfactory for the first insertion, but it does not have the "pull" necessary, and should not be continued.

A newspaper advertisement is a salesman for the feed dealer and must carry a sales message. It must create a desire on the part of the customer to buy his feeding necessities from a certain dealer. Farmers must be made to realize that the feeds which are for sale have a special value, and are suited to a particular type of animal, under certain conditions.

EMPHASIZE SERVICE: The service a feed dealer is prepared to give is another point to be stressed in newspaper advertising. The dealer should tell the feeder that he carries a line of feeds for poultry, cattle, horses, hogs, calves, etc. He should tell him of the various supplements, such as linseed meal, minerals, salt, and any other concentrate necessary for balancing a ration that he carries. He must impress on him the necessity of scientific feeding and management, to attain maximum profits, and tell him that he is prepared to furnish rations recommended by feeding authorities, and do perfect mixing.

In general, a newspaper advertisement should tell those who are interested in feeds and feeding, of all the various services and feeds a dealer is prepared to give to his customers. It should be written as a direct message, but in general language. The dealer should pick out a feeder and talk directly to him through an advertisement, but should write that ad in such a way that it applies to all interested in feeds. It might be well to tell of the record of a local feeder and the success he has had through feeding a certain ration or commercial feeds.

However, all advertising is not printed. Advertising is anything or everything that draws people to a place of business, or brings them back as steady customers. A careful study of this definition will show that printed matter should not be first, but the last step to be considered in advertising. Advertising in its generally accepted form, the printed message, should not be used just for the sake of advertising, nor considered a charitable donation, as is often the case with feed dealers, but should be employed as a salesman, and a means of bringing feeders into the dealer's place of business.

It is not sufficient that a feed dealer attract customers to his stock. He must be sure that they are well taken care of while there. Nothing a dealer can say in his advertising will

bring back a customer who has had an unpleasant experience in his place of business. Consequently, when considering advertising, it is well to begin in the place where the feed dealer expects to make his sales.

The inside of the feed dealer's place of business should intensify the desire to purchase that has been aroused by advertising. The feeds should be displayed and be handy for serving a customer. Let the buyer see what he is getting and have the salesman point out the good qualities of the feed.

Keep the plant neat, clean, and free from insects and rodents. Rats, mice, etc., are carriers of disease and are far from a pleasant thing to find even in an elevator. Have the loading place handy and easily accessible. Keep it clear so that farmers need not wait long to load their purchases and be gone. In general the store should be kept in such a way that it is a pleasing place to come to, and a place where the customer will find what he wants.

The employees of a feed store, too, should be an advertisement for the business. They must be courteous and stop at nothing to please the customer. If the customer is in a hurry, the salesmen must be willing to hurry to serve him. If he wants to know what he needs to balance his rations, have information available.

USE THE MAILS: Direct mail is another form of advertising available to feed dealers. Leading manufacturers of feeds have co-operated with feed dealers on this form to the extent of sending them material for their use. All feeders are prospective customers of a feed dealer and he should constantly make a bid for their business, in one way or another. Direct mail brings to the attention of feeders the advantages of certain feeds, and may be used to explain the values of scientific feeding and management.

Service, however, may be considered as probably the most practical form of advertising available to a feed merchant. It brings customers into the store through the reputation a feed dealer gains by it, and brings back old customers for more service and more feed.

There is no limit to the service a feed dealer can furnish to his customers. He can give them feeding advice, mix their rations, etc., but the most important part is that the service is performed with a willingness and at every available opportunity. A dealer who goes out of his way to serve a feeder is going to get the feeder to go out of his way to come back for more service, and what is more important, more feed.

One of the most valuable points of service to feeders is to help them make money. Everyone is interested in getting the maximum of

[Concluded on page 64.]

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants
Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Feed System Engineers—Plant Designs Special Feedmill Machinery—Feed Formulas

DRIED BUTTERMILK AND SKIMMED MILK
Packed 100-lb. Paper-Lined Bags

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.

INCORPORATED

110 N. Franklin St.

CHICAGO

Established 1878

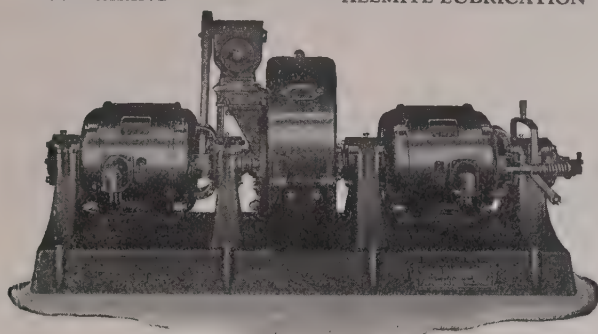
Bauer

Established 1878

ATTRITION MILLS

BALL BEARING

ALEMITE LUBRICATION



BELT AND MOTOR DRIVE

SEVEN SIZES

Interior easily accessible. Automatic quick release, pressure relief springs.

Feeder is ball bearing, noiseless, has bronze gear with hardened steel worm.

Suspended motor construction. Rotor and stator always centered. Ammeter with all Motor Mills.

The BAUER BROS. CO.

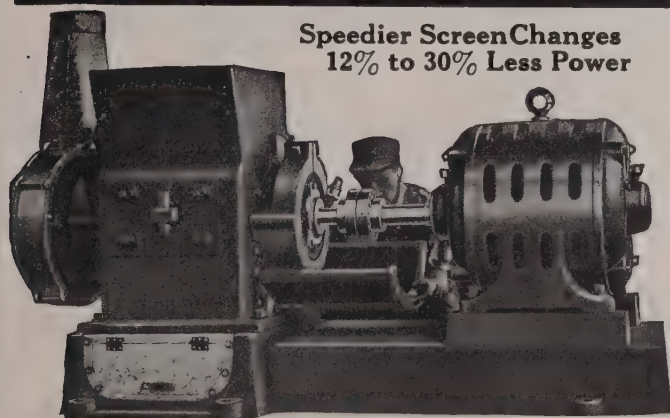
Manufacturers

"BAUER" HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Springfield

Ohio

**Speedier Screen Changes
12% to 30% Less Power**



A New Williams Grinder

— The "SPEED KING" —

Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

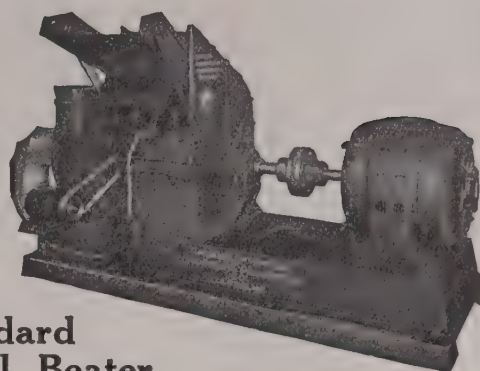
Chicago
37 W. Van Buren St.

New York
15 Park Row

San Francisco
337 Rialto Building



WILLIAMS
OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD
WILLIAMS
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS



New Standard Whirl Beater Custom Hammer Mill

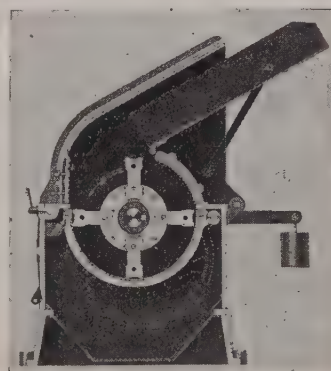
with built-in spout magnet and enclosed type generator, new patented quick-change screen arrangement and new saw toothed double ended hammers. A full fledged hammer mill with over 45 years of successful performance. Needs no introduction and has never failed to get the business for Gruendler users over that of any other known principle of grinding in custom mills, elevators and commercial feed mills throughout America and known as

GRUENDLER

America's Leading Hammer Mill

A Mill Without a Competitor

Do not be influenced by comparisons with old style Gruendler Mills, of which there are many thousands still in successful operation, as against present day methods and modern improvements that are the outstanding features of "GRUENDLER PROGRESS" today.



Gruendler Correct Principle

As pioneers of the Swing Hammer principle and as manufacturers of over 70 different types and sizes for various industries, the Gruendler is still at the top as the most profitable Grinder that money can buy regardless of cost.

GUARANTEE

Gruendler Standard Whirl Beater custom Grinder guaranteed to give the greatest capacity and the most uniform fineness power over that of any known principle and will install anywhere on thirty days' trial along side of any mill you are now operating and no strings attached.

All sorts of claims are being made by Hammer Mills recently placed on the market, but anyone wishing to install mills for comparative tests, which are usually expensive to operator, will find Gruendler ready to meet the requirements.

Write for further particulars and let us explain fully in order that you may compare with your present equipment.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915-17 North Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Gruendler hammer mill for every grinding need in elevator, custom feed mills or commercial feed plants.

Developing a Retail Feed Business

(Continued from page 62.)

profits from his business operations, and a feeder is no exception. If the feed dealer can show him the way to more profits from his cows, poultry, hogs, etc., a feeder will be interested and will naturally think of this dealer when he wants feed.

Profits can be had only through economy of operations. Many feeders harbor the idea that economy of operation can be had only through buying of cheap feeds. Experiments have proven that the opposite is true and it is therefore up to the dealer to see that feeders buy quality feeds and feed balanced rations.

Whether feeds are mixed in the factory or at home, does not change feeding principles. Certain items are necessary for profitable feeding, and if the animal does not get these items, it will not earn its keep. It is not only necessary that they are supplied the proper feed materials, but they must also be given the proper amounts. If the animal does not produce under proper and sufficient feed, it would best be disposed of.

DAIRY COW NEEDS: For example, a dairy cow to make milk must have carbohydrates and material for fat, to produce butter fat and keep the body in good condition. It must also have protein to make curd. Carbohydrates and fat may be had from ordinary ground grain, but these same grains do not

contain sufficient protein to furnish curd for high producing dairy cows. Most dairymen, therefore, supplement their home grown grains with a high-protein concentrate, such as linseed meal. Linseed meal furnishes the protein necessary from ordinary grain rations, and provides a balance to the ration.

The dairy cow should also be fed according to her production, and according to the season of the year. Grain rations are necessary throughout the year, but the protein percentage depends on the season of the year. Protein in the feed will be higher in winter than in summer. A gradual decrease of the protein percentage in the spring when a cow is turned into pasture and a gradual increase again in the late summer, when pastures are becoming short and dried, is advisable.

Linseed meal fed to calves, too, has been found to be profitable. At the New Jersey experiment station \$28 was the average cost of raising calves to the age of 6 months. These calves were fed a ration of 100 pounds yellow corn meal, 150 pounds of ground oats, 50 pounds each of wheat bran, linseed meal and soluble blood flour, and 12 pounds of mineral consisting of equal parts of limestone, steamed bone meal, and salt. No milk or milk substitutes were fed after the calves were one week old, and at the time they were one month old, they were consuming from one to two pounds of the grain daily. Various types and breeds were tried and the results in each case were the same.

Damaged Grain FOR SALE

Corn, Oats, Barley Mixtures, \$10 to \$12 per ton, carloads only. Come and see it.

BROOKS ELEVATOR CO.

Care SCHWILL ELEVATOR

East 103d St. and Avenue C

Chicago, Ill.

BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

TANK CARS

FEED MIXING

John F. Craig & Co.
143 S. Front St. Philadelphia, Pa.

MILL FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR

Carlots — Or Split Cars

A. M. TOUSLEY CO.
Guardian Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.

Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine, Medium and Coarse
Ground

A. B. CAPLE CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

RED DURUM—MILLING WHEAT CORN—OATS—BARLEY

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

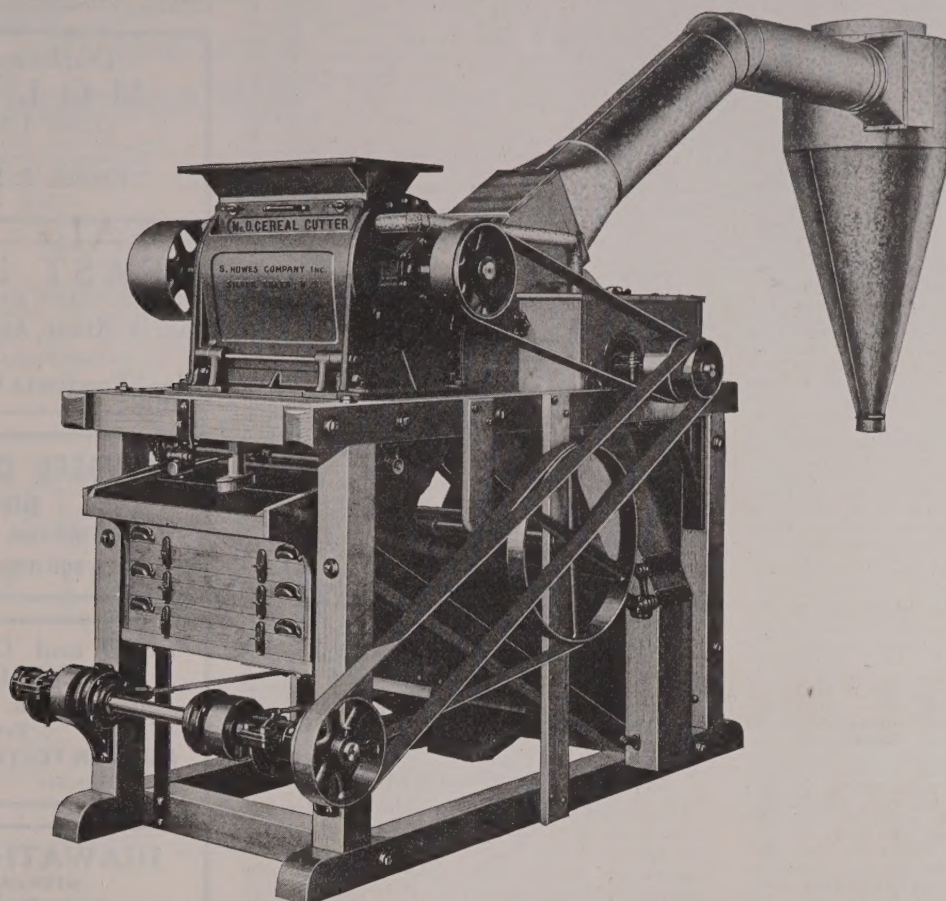
Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ELEVATOR CAPACITY at MINNEAPOLIS 7,000,000 BUSHELS



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



Combined Corn Cutter and Grader Eureka? Of course, "the machine that made steel-cut corn famous"

We suggest that you write for our Bulletin No. 122 GD

REPRESENTATIVES

J. O. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Dwight Dill, 700 N. Winnetka Ave., Dallas, Texas.
B. M. Estes, 1429 Allston St., Houston, Texas.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
H. C. Purvine, 111 Fifth St., Bristol, Tenn.

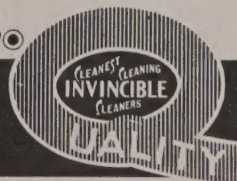
John T. Willis, 84 Winsor Ave., Elmira, N. Y.
Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City
Frank T. Rexford, West Lebanon, N. H.
W. M. Mentz, Sinks Grove, W. Va.
Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.
McKain Mfg. Co., 919 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Canadian Representatives:

Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., 50 Front St., E., Toronto 2, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Mixing Cod Liver Oil in Feeds.

BY D. LEWIS.

Experiences of practical poultry men intensely interested in making a profit from their flocks has long since proved the value of cod liver oil in poultry rations, particularly in the winter time when the sun is frequently hidden for days and poultry is confined. Such poultry men do not look upon cod liver oil as an item of expense, but as source of profit because it is so important in keeping their flocks productive.

Dr. E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin, has this to say about the importance of cod liver oil:

Hens put upon perfectly good rations such as have been commonly used in the poultry industry will recede in their egg production during the winter months to practically the zero point; while hens receiving those same rations fortified with the ultra-violet light or cod liver oil will continue to produce liberal supplies of eggs during the same period. I have seen groups of hens taken in November and placed upon perfectly good, wholesome rations but lacking in vitamin D and within 6 weeks to 2 months reach the point where egg production was practically zero. Ten minutes a day of ultra-violet light or 2% of cod liver oil in the mash maintained the egg production at a high level. Not only is the egg production maintained at a high level but the hatchability of the eggs is very markedly increased by a generous supply of vitamin D in the ration. The hatchability of spring eggs under the old system of feeding was low—probably not over 25 to 30%; with the rations reinforced with vitamin D the hatchability may rise to 70 to 80%. In fact, we have seen perfect hatches accrue from generous supplementing with vitamin D.

Speaking before a convention of the American Feed manufacturers' Ass'n, Dr. Hart said:

This (rickets) is beautifully illustrated in the case of the growing chick which, because of its rapid rate of growth, makes large demands for calcium and phosphorus and the antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D). Rickets in chicks is exhibited by failure to grow, ruffled feathers, awkward gait and on dissection the bones—especially the ends of the long bones—are found to be improperly mineralized. Death will follow. This century has disclosed the fact that for proper calcium assimilation vitamin D must be present in the ration. This vitamin is contained in abundance in cod liver oil, which also contains vitamin A. In early work at this station it was clearly demonstrated that in the case of the chicken, vitamin D plays a very important role—in fact, it is the golden thread in poultry nutrition—and a chicken suffering from rickets can be cured completely by giving it cod liver oil.

Some confusion exists concerning efficient mixing of cod liver oil in poultry feeds and proper quantities to use to achieve the best results.

Corn meal will absorb the oil, hence it has become common practice first to mix the cod liver oil with corn meal, using just a sufficient amount of the latter completely to absorb the oil. Then the treated corn meal is mixed with the mash, thru a commercial mixer or by hand. The corn meal offers a retentive protection to the oil, so it loses its health giving vitamins less quickly from aeration than it would otherwise. It is advisable, however, to mix the oil in the mash at least once a week, preferably twice a week, so that it may have no chance to deteriorate.

Adult birds should receive 2 pints of cod liver oil per week per 100 birds, or if semi-solid buttermilk is fed, mix 1 pint to every 16 pounds of semi-solid. In the case of farm flocks, where sour milk is available, make cottage cheese by removing the whey from the sour milk. Mix the cod liver oil with enough cottage cheese to enable all the flock to receive some of the oil. In feeding it in this manner, two feeds a week should be sufficient.

In feeding baby chicks, the first month, mix 1 pint of this oil with every 20 lbs. of feed, fed either in the scratch or mash or in both. During the second and subsequent months, or until the chicks are allowed to range outside in the sunshine 1 pint to every 30 lbs. should be sufficient. In any case make sure that the chicks receive some of the oil each day.

The ability of cod liver oil in enabling poultry and animals to assimilate calcium and phosphorus makes it an important side line to the feed grinder and mixer interested in the success of his patrons.

Cottonseed More Active in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Cottonseed futures in the Merchants Exchange pit worked irregularly lower thru Thursday, and the carrying charge premium into the deferred deliveries disappeared. On Friday a concentrated selling movement thought to originate with mill interests found the seed market thin, largely on account of the unnatural premiums over general paying prices in the country, plus freights to Memphis. This selling interest was largely in the March position, and this option was forced to a low of \$36.25 right at the close. At the lower level, buying increased thru one of the larger commission houses, and the market was steady at this level for March with the other options on a normal relative difference, and a carrying charge premium into the deferred months figuring about 25c per ton for each 30 days, against a former difference of 30 days ago around 75c per ton.

The products of seed continue to decline rather steadily, and both oil and meal are right on the lows of the season, while lint is only in indifferent demand but hulls are steady. Selling pressure not so insistent Saturday, and while the market continued active, March sold back up to \$36.80 at the opening, but later sagged a little from this and closed flat at \$36.50. The trend of values on a continuation of present selling will undoubtedly be towards a more normal parity with mill bids for the actual.

Cottonseed meal futures continued active thru the past week, but at steadily declining prices on hedge selling by cash handlers, against mill purchases, and considerable liquidation from the outside. Buying was rather uniformly supplied mostly by shorts, against sales higher up, and this support was largely withdrawn after the break on Friday, resulting in an easier tone Saturday, and a close right on the lows for the movement, and on new lows for the season in some of the more deferred futures.

The carrying charge in meal, which has been maintained around 25c per ton per month has just about disappeared, and Jan'y has been switched in large volume to March, April, May and June at the same price.

The trend of the market at the close Saturday was apparently toward lower price levels, helped by a further withdrawal of trade demand and a further break in grains and cotton. Total transactions seed and meal in the exchange pits have aggregated around 800,000 tons valued at some \$30,000,000.

Board of Governors at Seattle.

The Board of Governors of the Feed Dealers Association held a meeting at Seattle, recently and approved the Pacific Coast trade practice conference. It also took under advisement the arbitration code prepared by the trade practice committee; named a committee to consider the activities of the Farm Board and formulate a statement as to the Association's attitude thereon, and fixed February 21, at Tacoma, as the time and place for the annual meeting.

Bulletin on Cow Feeding.

Latest kinks on the better feeding of cows, one of the easiest ways to make dairying more profitable, are included in a revised edition of the circular entitled: "Feeding the Dairy Herd," just issued by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, for the benefit of dairymen and other interested persons. Covering 50 pages, the circular is a complete handbook on the feeding of all animals in the dairy herd. Special stress is laid on feeding for milk production.

Lactic Yeast Now on the Market.

A combination of the widely known concentrate feed ingredients, yeast and buttermilk, is manufactured in the form of Hi-Lactic Yeast by the Standard Products Co., recently perfected and now being placed on the market.

This is reported to be a full strength yeast carrying a lactic acid content of 7½ per cent to 8 per cent. Five lbs. of this form of yeast mixed with 100 lbs. of feed rations is said to supply sufficient lactic acid and an abundance of yeast, to achieve maximum feeding results.

Vast amounts have been spent in advertising yeast for human consumption. It is naturally to be presumed that yeast is equally beneficial in feeding of animals and that this advertising has put feeders in a frame of mind whereby they will readily accept yeast for feeding animals. Feed manufacturers making yeast a part of their formulae and saying so, should find it a source of real profit.

FOND DU LAC (WIS.) feed dealers have decided to hold regular monthly meetings. The recent initial gatherings was such a success that this progressive step was decided upon. The next "get-together" is to be held Jan. 15, with R. H. Cameron presiding. Sec'y David K. Steenbergh has had unusual success in organizing these sectional groups into permanent and progressive institutions.

Durham Cane Feed MOLASSES

TANK CARS—BARRELS

Douglas Corn Gluten Feed, Gluten Meal,
Sweetened Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Meal

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

YEAST is Essential FOR POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK INCLUDED Early Riser Animal-Poultry Yeast

in Your Feeds. Manufactured by

Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.

BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING

MEMPHIS

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone

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RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES

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HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cans

Mixed Cans

Operating HIAWATHA MILL

COTTONSEED MEAL

All Grades

Arrival Drafts — Quick Shipments

Humphreys-Godwin Co.

ESTABLISHED 1898

Memphis, Tenn.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried,	Linseed meal, cake
semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate,	Minerals
phosphate	Mineral mixtures
Cocunut oil meal,	Molasses,
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal,
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal,	Potassium, chlorid
cake	iodide
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Screenings
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Blue Streak

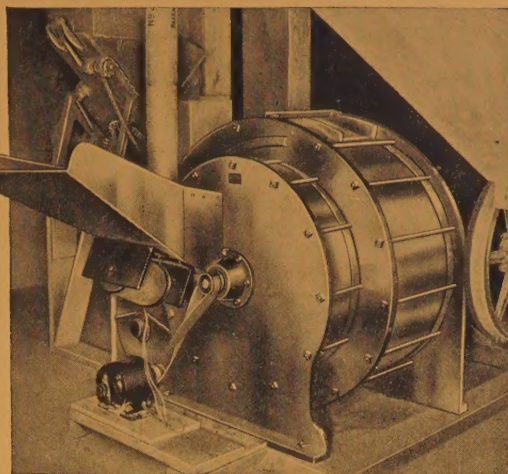
Custom Hammer Mill

With the Triple Reduction Process

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Company



January 20, 1929.

"I am writing you again about the tests conducted by the Blue Streak No. 20 at the Mesquakie Mills On the basis of two tons of oats for dairy feed, per hour, figured on the average of Iowa Power Companies, which is 5c. The actual cost of power per hundred pounds is 1.3c. In other words, the power consumption per ton would be a trifle over 26c, which is pretty cheap grinding."

Mesquakie Mills,
by J. W. Coverdale,
Vice President and General
Manager.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

What Does Leadership Mean? PERFORMANCE!

SUPERIOR performance alone decides leadership, and Blue Streak Mills in their upward sweep to leadership have won their merits on superior performance alone. A meteoric rise in four years because of the new advanced and superior principles of hammer mill construction.

The Triple Reduction Process

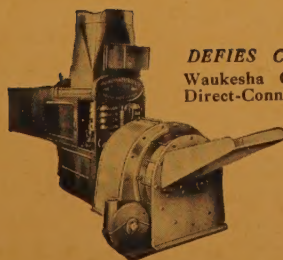
Today, the Blue Streak stands as the unqualified leader in the feed grinding field on the basis of actual proven performance. Low power costs—big capacity and high quality ground feed.

A Genuine Opportunity

Investigate Blue Streak performance. At present prices for custom grinding the Blue Streak owners are making big profits.

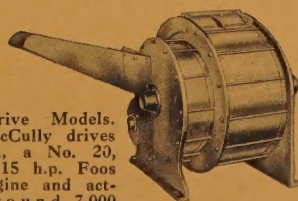
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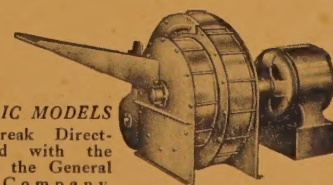


DEFIES COMPETITION

Waukesha Gasoline Engine Direct-Connected Unit. Will pass all Fire Underwriters' Tests. Price complete \$1729.00 to \$3185.00.



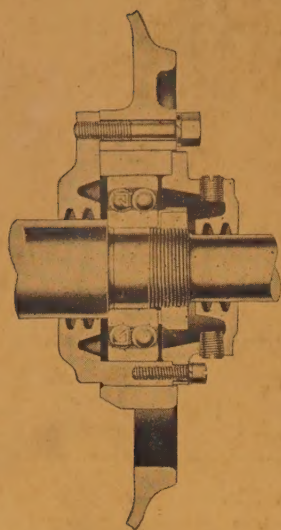
Belt Drive Models. "Mr. McCully drives his mill, a No. 20, with a 15 h.p. Foos Gas Engine and actually ground 7,000 pounds of corn cob and shucks through a 3/16" screen with only 50c worth of gasoline."—Will Ellebracht, Brady, Texas. Price complete Belt Models, \$565.00 to \$1085.00.



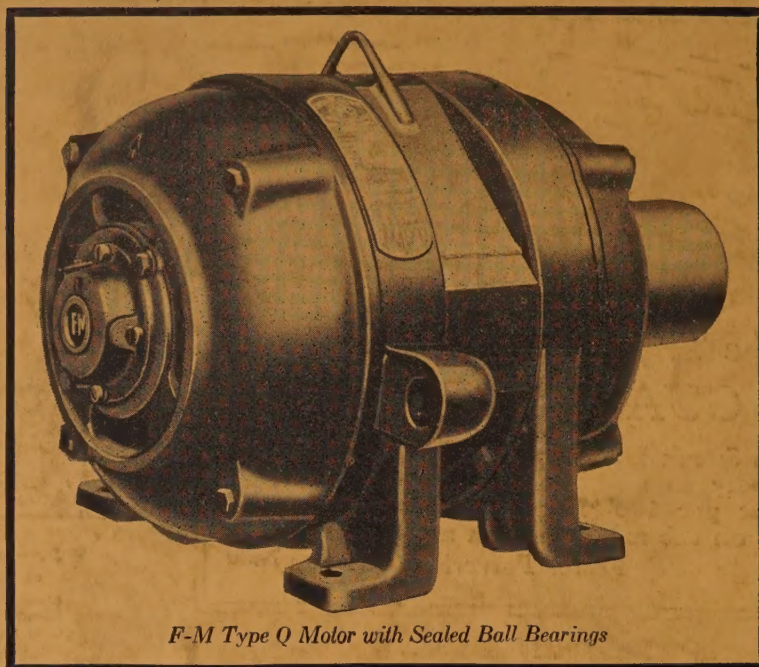
ELECTRIC MODELS

Blue Streak Direct-Connected with the motor of the General Electric Company. Price complete, \$854.00 to \$1617.00.

You can buy a Blue Streak on the Prater Convenient Plan, just as thousands of automobiles are bought every year. Liberal terms. No red tape.



Self-aligning, double-row ball bearings
mounted in sealed shell which
excludes all dirt



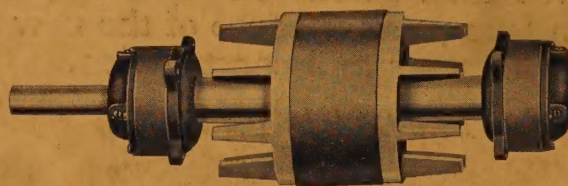
F-M Type Q Motor with Sealed Ball Bearings

See how improved F-M ball bearing construction reduces *operating costs* in these motors

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Type Q and QLS Induction Motors are dependable—far beyond the usual meaning of the word. In addition, they are economical to operate. These characteristics are made possible by improved F-M design which includes an advanced type of ball bearing construction.

In these motors, self-aligning, double-row ball bearings are mounted in *sealed shells* which are absolutely dust tight. Bearings are kept clean *always*, as the rotor may be removed without exposing them to dust or corrosive gases. Wear is practically eliminated. Greasing is required but once a year.

These sealed, self-aligning ball bearings lower operating costs because they reduce mechanical losses, cut repair expense and practically eliminate chance



Complete rotor showing the sturdy shaft and
large completely sealed ball bearings



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of bearing failure. The electrical efficiency of the motors, too, is high not only at full load but also at partial load.

If you are interested in improved motor performance, freedom from shut-downs and real operating economy, let us send you complete information about F-M Type Q and QLS Motors. Ask for Bulletin No. 1103.

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